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AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

EUGENE B. HOWARD
CINCINNATI, OHIO

OF

COMPENDIOUS and SWIFT

WRITING.

By *PHILIP GIBBS.*

LONDON:
Printed by *James Bettenham* for the AUTHOR.
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TO

JOHN JACOB, Esq;

SIR,

WHERE Esteem and Gratitude are justly due, as they ever will be to Persons of eminent Worth, and who, besides honouring us with a Place in their Friendship, let us feel the happy Effects of it; 'Tis desirable to have an Opportunity of making

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making an open Profeſſion of our Senſe of ſuch a Debt, and one gladly embraces the firſt that is offered for that Purpoſe.

Hence, Sir, it was, that I no ſooner came to a Reſolution of venturing into the World the following Work, than I determined (if I might be indulged a Liberty of ſo doing) to inſcribe it to You; who are diſtinguiſhed by nothing more remarkably, than great Talents, and anſwerable Inclinations for doing publick, and private Good; and from whom I have received a long Series of Favours, the Value of which has been not a little encreaſed, by a manner of conferring them,

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them, almoſt peculiar to Your Self.

I am unwilling, Sir, upon this Occaſion to be wholly ſilent as to my two young Friends Your Grandſons. Permit me therefore to acquaint the World, that whilſt you are ſparing no Pains, Care, nor Expence, to form their Minds and Manners, it is with a fair and joyous Proſpect of Succeſs: All to whom they are known diſcern in them a promiſing Genius, and hopeful Preſages that they will imitate Your amiable Example, and one Day become (what You, Sir, have long been) the Delight of their Friends, Patrons to the Helpleſs

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leſs and Oppreſſed, and a Bleſſing to Mankind.

I could indeed have wiſhed, that the Performance which attends this Addreſs had been more conſiderable in itſelf, and more worthy Your Character and Merit. But, as it is an honeſt Attempt, to do Service to the World, I doubt not You will be diſpoſed to countenance it; and as it is intended to be an Offering of very affectionate and grateful Reſpect, I beſeech You to accept it from,

SIR,

Your moſt humble

and obedient Servant,

PHILIP GIBBS.

Hackney, October 20, 1736.

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A N

Hiſtorical Account, &c.

HEN Writing was firſt found out, and amongſt whom the wondrous and uſeful Art began, the Learned are far from being agreed [1]. To be ſure it was brought to Perfection in no Nation all at once, but by degrees. And we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that when Mankind had learned to write any Language with a good Meaſure of Exactneſs; *Brevity* and *Speed* in writing it, would be what they would next Attempt. For they could not fail to perceive the *Advantages* attending ſuch a Manner of Writing; and muſt be convinced by Experience how much better it ſerves ſeveral very valuable Purpoſes in human Life, than a *ſlow* or uncontracted Way of Writing doth.

The Suppoſition I have made ſeems quite natural, and it will be found upon Enquiry agreeable to *Fact*. Methods whereby to pen down Things compendiouſly and ſwiftly were gradually contrived by People, and have been

[1] *Non alia res eſt in quâ plures magiſque pugnantes ſententiæ reperiantur.* Hugo *p.* 40.

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duced into their reſpective Languages, according as more Skill and greater Perfection in Writing them were acquired. This will clearly be ſhewn in the Sequel, as to *three* of the moſt ancient and celebrated Languages, the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*; and the ſame will afterwards be made appear with reſpect to our *own*.

We find there were ſome of diſtinguiſhed Character among the *Hebrews* for their Expertneſs in Writing, even in the Days of the *Judges*; who readily came to the Aſſiſtance of their Country in the War againſt *Siſera*: and though they had the beſt Plea of any for being excuſed from military Service; yet upon ſo great an Occaſion they did not decline to enter into it. The Hiſtorian deſcribes them as Perſons who *handled the Pen of the Writer* [1]. They were *Doctores atque Scribæ qui ſtylo potius quam armis valebant, qui calamo trahendo exercitati ſunt* [2], as *Peter Martyr* expounds the Place. And it is thought that in the Times of *David*, at the lateſt (if not earlier) a *peculiar* Sort of Writing was in uſe amongſt the *Hebrews*, *ſhort and ſwift*: becauſe of his ſaying (*Pſal.* xlv. 1.) *My Tongue is the Pen of a ready Writer*; γραμματέως ὀξυγράφου ſay the 70. *ſcribæ velociter ſcribentis: vel velocis notarii*, as *Caſtalio* renders it. And a learned Expoſitor is of Opinion, that the *Pſalmiſt* here alludes to thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was to write with uncommon Expedition; *Aliorum dicta excipere per notulas*

[1] *Judges* v. 14. [2] *Vid. Pol. Synop.*

quaſdam

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quaſdam et abbreviaturas [3]. This Opinion is eſpouſed by a Jeſuit of great Learning whom I quoted before, who has publiſhed a very valuable Treatiſe, *De primâ ſcribendi Origine, et univerſa Rei Literariæ Antiquitate. p.* 142, Where after having named ſeveral ſuppoſed *Inventors* of Notes or Marks in order to write ſwiftly, the oldeſt of whom is the Poet *Ennius:* he ſays, he cannot help ſuſpecting that the *Original* of theſe Things is to be ſearched for *much higher*; being induced hereunto by a diligent Examination of the *Pſalmiſt*'s Saying, as alſo the Antiquity of Hieroglyphick Characters. His Words are, *Ego, poſtquam expendere cœpi illum verſiculum* Davidis, *Pſal.* xlv. *Lingua mea calamus ſcribæ velociter ſcribentis: poſtquam excutere cœpi antiquitatem Hieroglyphicarum Notarum, non aliud potui ſuſpicari, quam* longè antiquius *notarum originem eſſe indagandum.*

But I am free to own that poſſibly the *Pſalmiſt* may here mean no more by *Mahir Sopher*, the ready or quick Scribe, than one who was remarkably ſkilled and (as we ſay) dextrous in the Art of Writing *Hebrew:* not one who practiſed any thing like *Short Hand* Writing. The *Sopherim* or Scribes are, by Writers of *Jewiſh* Antiquities, diſtributed into two Claſſes, *Eccleſiaſticks*, and *Laicks*. To the *laſt*, as *Godwin* [4] tells us, was committed the Inſtruction of Youth in their Minority, eſpecially to teach them to *Write:* and they were employed, at leaſt

[3] *Riv. in Syn.* [4] *Antiq. p.* 29.

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many of them, as publick *Notaries* or *Scriveners*, in writing Contracts or drawing Deeds and Inſtruments. Out of the Body of theſe he conceives the moſt famous to have been elected to attend the publick Courts and Conſiſtories: Particularly to miniſter to the Kings as their Secretaries. Such Scribes are *Seraiah* and *Shevah* [1] ſaid to have been to *David*. They were termed γραμματεῖς βασιλέως: and their Poſt *Calmet* [2] tells us was very conſiderable. The Scripture often mentions them as prime Officers of the Crown. Probably they excelled in *Swiftneſs* of Writing as well as other Reſpects: which may be the Reaſon of the Royal *Pſalmiſt*'s alluding to their Penmanſhip. *Ezra* [3] has the ſame Character of *Mahir Sopher*, a ready Scribe in the Law of *Moſes*: and this, I apprehend, may be interpreted not only of ſuperior Talents for giving the Senſe of the Law, (as it generally is) but alſo ſome uncommon and ſingular Abilities for writing it.

It was the now mentioned *Ezra* (who was both a very pious and learned Man) who made an *Alteration* in the Character and Writing of the *Jewiſh* People, after their Captivity; bringing in the preſent *Hebrew* in the room of the old *Samaritan* [4]: partly, as it ſhould ſeem, becauſe the former was grown more in Vogue, and chiefly becauſe it was really to be preferred. For ſays Dr. *Prideaux* [5], the *Chaldee* Character is one of the beautifulleſt, and the *Samaritan*

[1] 2 *Sam.* viii. 17. xx. 25. [2] Dict. on the Word *Scribe*. [3] *Ezra* vii. 6. [4] *Vid.* Prid. *Fol. Edit.* 206, 272. [5] *Ibid.* 272.

the

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the uncoutheſt, and the moſt uncapable of Calligraphy, of all that have been uſed amongſt the different Nations of the World. From the time of this *Change*, the *Jews* would naturally fall into a greater Swiftneſs in their Way of Writing; and from *thenceforward*, it is not improbable it began to be more *brief* and *compendious* than ever before. What I now advance is thought to receive Countenance and Support from a remarkable Paſſage in a Book under the Name of *Eſdras*, by the *Latins* reckoned the *Fourth*, by us the *Firſt*: which Book Dr. *Lee* will have to be *genuine*, and has publiſhed a Diſſertation to prove it ſo: and his Notion of the Book is, that it was written by a *Jew* of the *Perſian* Captivity [1], though interpolated in many Places afterwards by ſome Chriſtian: and he will have it to be of the ſame Antiquity it pretends itſelf, *viz.* as old as about the fifteenth Year of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*. The Doctor [2] likewiſe aſſerts, that it was heretofore extant both in the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, though now we have only the *Latin* Copy: and one *Leo Judæus*, as he tells us, appears to have had the very *Hebrew* Copy in his Hands. The Paſſage I am about to cite is recorded *Chap.* 14. 24, 25, 26. of that Book. 'Look thou prepare thee many 'Box-trees, or (as in the Margin) Box Tables to 'write on: meaning ſmoothed or poliſhed Ta-'bles made of this Wood [3], upon which they 'either engraved the Letters immediately, or at

[1] *Vid. p.* 20, 52.
[2] *Vid. Whiſton's* Collect. Auth. Records, *part* 1. 99.
[3] *Id.* 109.

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'leaſt on the Wax wherewith they were co-
'vered. And take *Seraiah*, *Debariah*, *Shele-*
'*miah*, *Eſcanus*, and *Aſiel*, theſe five, which
'are ready to write ſwiftly, *(paratiſſimos ad*
'*ſcribendum velociter:)* and come hither and
'I ſhall light a Candle of Underſtanding in thy
'Heart, which ſhall not be put out till the
'Things be performed which thou ſhalt begin
'to write. And when thou haſt done, ſome
'Things ſhalt thou publiſh, and ſome Things
'ſhalt thou ſhew ſecretly to the Wiſe. To
'Morrow at this Hour ſhall they begin to write.
See likewiſe Verſes 42, 44. 'The higheſt gave
'Underſtanding unto the five Men, and they
'wrote the wonderful Viſions that were told
'them, which before they knew not.' They ſat, or continued, thus employed forty Days, by Day writing, and at Night eating Bread: in which forty Days they wrote 204, or, as ſome ſay, 94 Books. In the *Arabic* it is 94; *i. e.* ſays Mr. *Whiſton* [1], they took ſo many Copies, not of the whole *Old Teſtament*, nor even of the *Pentateuch*, but of *Eſdras*'s ſeven Viſions. Whence the Author of a Book, entitled *An Eſſay upon Literature*, printed for *Tho. Bowles*, *&c.* at *London* 1726. ſuppoſes we may juſtly infer, that there wanted not in thoſe Days Perſons excellently well verſed in the Art of Penmanſhip, who wrote ſwifter and ſhorter than others [2].

[1] *P.* 109. [2] *De* notis *bene interpretatur* P. Caſper Schott. *in Technic. Curioſ. edit.* Norimberg, *quem evolvat*, *B. L.* as *Johan. Nicolai* ſays, p. 13. in his elaborate Treatiſe, *De* Siglis *veterum*. Printed at *Leyden*, 1706.

But

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But if Methods of Abbreviation in writing *Hebrew* were not yet invented (as from the Paſſage now cited I confeſs does not to me with certainty appear) *After-ages* got much into them, and they became mightily *admired* as well as very common. The Prince of more modern *Hebraicians*, *John Buxtorf*, hath profeſſedly wrote, *De Abbreviaturis Hebraicis*, a Book concerning the *Hebrew* Abbreviations, as a Key to let us into the right Underſtanding of the Rabbinical and Cabbaliſtical Authors. Of theſe *Abbreviaturæ* [1], as he calls them, he ſays, *Sunt aliarum vocum literæ initiales in vocis formam conjunctæ et duobus apicibus ſuperne notatæ, quarum ſingulæ ſingulas dictiones alias connotant. Hinc ab* Hebræis *vocantur* רָאשֵׁי תֵּיבוֹת Capita, Initia, *vocum* [2]. *Interdum etiam (inquit) ultimæ vocum literæ pro Abbreviaturis colliguntur, quod apud Cabaliſtas non infrequens eſt, et tunc vocantur iſtæ,* סוֹפֵי תֵּיבוֹת fines *dictionum*; *i. e.* ſome are the initial Letters of ſeveral Words joined together as one Word, and marked a top with two Points or Dots; each of which Words ſtands for ſo many other Words as it contains Letters. Hence the *Hebrews* call them the *Heads* or *Beginnings* of Words. Sometimes alſo the *final* Letters of Words are taken and joined in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſe; (a Practice very common among the *Cabaliſts.*) Theſe are called, *Sophe Teboth*, the Endings of Words. Farther we are informed by this learned Man,

[1] *Pag.* 2. [2] *Pag.* 3.

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that, ' *Hoc ſcribendi* compendio Hebræi *tanto-*
' *pere gaudent, ut nullus liber, nullum ſcriptum,*
' *nulla epiſtola, nulla pagina aut ſcheda, eo ferè ca-*
' *reat. Hæ ſalebræ ſunt ad quas incauti impin-*
' *gunt et hærent; prudentes ſcite et impedite per-*
' *tranſeunt. Qui autem ſaltu eas prætereunt ve-*
' *rum plerumque ac perfectum loci ſenſum amit-*
' *tunt.* Peperit *eas partim* ſcriptionis *celeritas,*
' *partim uſus celebritas.*' That is, The *Jews* were ſo delighted with this *compendious* Method of Writing, that you will ſcarce meet with any Book, Epiſtle, Writing, or even Sheet or Page that is wholly without it. Theſe are the Difficulties at which careleſs People ſtumble and ſtop, without being able to get forward: thoſe who are ſkilful know how to get through them tho' not without ſome Trouble. As for ſuch who ſkip over them they muſt needs miſs the true and compleat Senſe of what they are reading. That which occaſioned theſe Difficulties was, partly writing very faſt, and partly the great Credit which this Method of Writing had ſoon gained. The ſame Author ſhews at large, in his Index of the *Abbreviatures*, that the *Hebrews* take *ſingle* Letters, both *firſt* and *laſt*, to expreſs whole Words: and by *contracting* Words they often make a part ſtand for the whole, as אמ' for אמר, *Amar*; וש' for ישראל, *Iſrael*; וג' for *Vegomer*; וכו' for *Vekullo*; and a great number beſides. They have too ſome *arbitary* Marks to expreſs Words, particularly " for the

' *V.* 2. 144.

Name

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Name of God *Jehovah*. Dr. *Prideaux* [1] is inclined to believe that *Maccabi* (whence comes the Name *Maccabees*) is an *artificial* Word, and an Abbreviation formed by putting together the initial Letters of ſeveral other Words, *viz. Micamo-ka Baalim Jehovah*; that is, *Who is like unto thee among the Gods, O Jehovah* [2]. And the Doctor acquaints us that to *abbreviate* in this manner Sentences and Names of Words, by putting together the initial Letters of the ſaid Words, and making out of them an artificial Word to expreſs the whole, hath been a cuſtomary Practice of the *Jews*. Thus among them (ſays he) *Rambam* is the Name of *Rabbi Moſes ben Maimon: Ralbag*, of *Rabbi Levi ben Gerſon:* becauſe the initial Letters of the four Words whereof theſe Names do conſiſt, when put together, do make theſe artificial Words, and it is common to call theſe Perſons by them. And Abbreviations made this way, both of *whole Sentences* as well as Names, do ſo frequently, ſays the Doctor, occur in all their Books, that there is no underſtanding them without a *Key* to explain theſe Abbreviations by. And therefore *Buxtorf* for the Help of Students in the *Hebrew* Learning, hath written a Book, *De Abbreviaturis He-*

[1] *V.* 2. 144. [2] So *Jo. Nichol.* where he treats *De Arte et Origine ſcribendi per* Siglas *apud* Hebræos, *Cap.* 4. *p.* 17. Judas Matthathiæ *filius (inquit) quatuor vocibus quaſi ſymbolo uſus eſt, quæ* Exod. xv. §. 11. *leguntur:* מי כמוך באלהים יהוה *Mi Camoca Baelohim Jehovah: Quis ſicut tu inter Deos ô Domine? Capita ſeu initia iſtarum dictionum vocem* MaCBaI *dabant, inde* Maccabæus *dictus.*

braicis,

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braicis, in order to explain them; wherein *hundreds* of Inſtances of this kind may be ſeen. I cannot forbear obſerving here, that if what the learned Doctor aſſerts concerning the Word *Maccabi* be true, the Practice of abbreviating in writing *Hebrew* might and did begin not above a Century or two from the time before conjectured. For *Judas Maccabæus*, in whoſe Standard that Word was inſcribed, is reckoned to have lived 166 Years before Chriſt: and the 15th of *Artaxerxes Mnemon* is computed to have been 390 [1]. But thus much concerning compendious and ſwift Writing as uſed by the *Hebrews* or *Jews*.

This kind of Writing was alſo by degrees introduced, and at length commonly prevailed amongſt the *Greeks*. It ſhould ſeem indeed that they fell into the Practice of ſignifying Words by ſingle initial Letters very *early*, if what is related in the Life of *Æſop* be true, that from an Inſcription on a Pillar in ſuch Letters, he diſcovered a Pot of hidden Treaſure. Which the

[1] The forementioned *Jo. Nicolai* thinks, as others have done, that this brief way of Writing by ſingle Letters of Words, took its Riſe from the *Hand* Writing on the Wall at *Belſhazzar's* Feaſt, and the Prophet *Daniel's* Interpretation of it. *Opere pretium erit (inquit) de hac re audire Radarum.* Judæa Siglarum *videtur artem inveniſſe; captata ex* Danielis *interpretatione hujus compendii occaſione* מְנָא *Mene:* תְּקֵל *Tekel:* פָּרֵס *Phares.* Daniel *enim illa cæleſti digito exarata verba ſic eſt interpretatus, ut ſingula verba ſingulas obſervarent orationis ſententias. Ita Raſche Tepoth, literas initiales fuiſſe, Maldonatus, Menochius, Cornel. a Lapide ſtatuunt. Hugo* declares himſelf of the ſame Opinion, *p.* 142.

learned

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learned *Nicolai* brings as a ſatisfying Proof of the Uſe of *Siglæ* (that is, putting ſingle Letters for Words) in *Greece*, and an Inſtance of it very remarkable. *Exemplum inquit p.* 22. *valde* illuſtre *eſt illud quod in vita* Æſopi *legitur. Is cum unà cum hero ſuo* Xantho *veteres ædificiorum ruinas perluſtraret, forte incidit in columnam quandam marmoream cui ſeptem* Græcæ *Literæ, non quidem in unam vocem coëuntes, ſed a ſe invicem diſcretæ, erant inſculptæ, indicantes theſaurum eo in loco non longe a columna defoſſum. Leteræ erant* A. B. Δ. O. E. Θ. X. *vel* α. β. δ. ο. ε. θ. χ. *Quarum literarum ſignificationem cum* Xanthus *anxiè quærerat ex* Æſopo; Æſopus, *inventis dictionibus quæ ab iiſdem characteribus incipiebant ſcripturam illam ita expoſuit:* Ἀποβὰς Βήματα Δέσσαρα Ὀρύξας Εὑρήσεις Θησαυρὸν Χρυσίου: *i. e.* deſcendens, *vel* abſcendens *gradus quatuor (nam* δ *apud* Græcos *ſignificat quatuor) fodiens invenies theſaurum auri. Placuit ſolers hominis conjectatio* Xantho, *defoſſaque humo theſaurum invenit. Sed cum ejus partem nullam, ut par erat, conjectatori daret,* Æſopus *modeſte eum admonuit, ut præcepto pareret, quod iiſdem literis indicaretur; nimirum:* Ἀνελόμενοι Βαδίσαντες, Διέλεσθε Ὃν Εὑρέτε Θησαυρὸν Χρυσίου: *Tollentes ite, dividite quem inveniſtis theſaurum auri. Quod cum ingratus* Xanthus *facere contemneret, ſoluſque auro potiri vellet, indignatus* Æſopus *comminatus eſt, niſi partem acciperet, ſe alterum ejuſdem ſcripturæ mandatum executurum, ita præcipientibus literis:* Ἀπόδος Βασιλεῖ Διονυσίῳ Ὃν Εὑρες Θησαυρὸν Χρυσίου: *redde regi* Dionyſio *quem inveniſti theſaurum auri.* The

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The ſame learned Writer [1] gives it as the Opinion of ſome, that *Xenophon* (the Hiſtorian and Philoſopher) firſt led the *Greeks* to write by Notes, in the Nature of Characters: *Quidam ut ait*, Xenophonti *inventionem notarum tribuunt* [2]. (For which he aſſigns the following Reaſons.) *Nam cum academici lectiones ſuas* ΑΚΡΟΑΣΕΙΣ *appellatas dictare cœpiſſent, et celerius vox præcederet quam ut* integre *ſcribendo diſcipuli eum aſſequi poſſent: Itaque ad hoc artificium converſi ſunt, primuſque* Xenophon, *quæ dicebantur hoc modo excepta in publicum edidit* [3]. *Apud* Laert. lib. 2. *in ejus vita.* The Words of *Laertius* are, ᾧ τοὐντεῦθεν ἀκροαθὴς Σωκράτης ἦν (*ſcil* Xenophon) ᾧ πρῶτος ὑποσημειωσάμενος τὰ λεγόμενα εἰς ἀνθρώπους ἤγαγεν: *i. e. primus notis excipiens dicta* (Socratis) *in lucem homineſque protulit: vel, primus omnium, quæ dicebantur, notis excepta, in publicum edidit* [4].

But whether ſuch a Way of Writing was the Invention of *Xenophon*, or ſome other, the *Greeks*, in proceſs of time, grew famous for it, and it was ſo much practiſed that they had Writers, εἰς τάχος *ſive* Celeritatem, ſtiled generally ταχύγραφοι, and ſometimes ὀξύγραφοι; who were diſtinguiſhed from γράφοντες εἰς κάλλος, *i. e. ad* Elegantiam, termed καλλίγραφοι. *Wower* in his *Polymathia* quotes ſeveral Authors where there is a plain Diſtinction made between them. As *Philoſtratus Apollonio* [5], lib. 1. ἐξέλαυνε τῆς

[1] *P.* 14. [2] *Vid. etiam* Wower. Polymath. *p.* 42. [3] *Edit.* Menag. *p.* 120. [4] So *Menagius* interprets, *Tom. II. p.* 100. [5] *P.* 43.

Ἀνί-

Ἀντιοχείας μετὰ δυοῖν θεράποιν, ὁ μὲν εἰς τάχος γράφων, ὁ δὲ εἰς κάλλος. *Ejecit ex* Antiochia *cum duobus servis quorum alter (Tachygraphus) Notarius, alter (Calligraphus) Antiquarius* [1]. *Eusebius Historiæ Ecclesiastic.* lib. 6. cap. 23. *de Origine.* Ταχυγράφοι δὲ γὰρ αὐτῷ πλείους ἢ ἔπτα τὸν ἀριθμὸν, παρῆσαν τῷ ὑπαγορεύοντι, χρόνοις τεταγμένοις ἀλλήλους ἀμείβοντες· βιβλιογράφοι τε οὐκ ἧσσον ἅμα καὶ κοραῖς, ἐπὶ καλλιγραφεῖν ἠσκημέναις. [The whole Passage is,] Ἐξ ἐκείνου δὲ καὶ Ὠριγένει τῶν εἰς τὰς θείας γραφὰς ὑπομνημάτων ἐγίνετο ἀρχὴ, Ἀμβροσίου ἐς τὰ μάλιστα παρορμῶντος αὐτὸν μυρίαις ὅσαις, ἂν προτροπαῖς, ἀ ταῖς διὰ λόγων καὶ παραλήσεσιν αὐτὸ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀφθονωτάταις τῶν ἐπιτηδείων χορηγίαις ταχύγραφοι γὰρ αὐτῷ, &c. ὧν ἁπάντων τὴν δεῦσαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἄφθονον περιουσίαν ὁ Ἀμβρόσιος παρεσκήσατο [2]. *Ex eo tempore etiam Origines in divinas scripturas commentarios cæpit conscribere: Ambrosio innumeris stimulis eum incitante, nec solum verbis, atque hortationibus, sed etiam largissimis rerum necessariarum præbitionibus. Quippe septem et amplius notarii dictanti illi præsto aderant, qui præstituto tempore sibi per vices succedebant nec pauciores antiquarii, simul cum puellis elegantius scribere assuetis: quibus omnibus necessarios sumptus copiose subministrabat Ambrosius.* [3] *Expressius Suidas; Origines,* ὑπηγόρευε τοῖς ταχυγράφοις, καὶ οἱ βιβλιογράφοι σὺν γυναιξὶν ἔγραφον ἐπὶ τὸ καλλιγραφεῖν ἐξησκημένοις. *Dictavit notariis, et librarii ac*

[1] Καλλίγραφοι *Antiquarii Latinis.* [2] *Edit.* Cantab. 287.
[3] Wower. *ibid.*

mulieres

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mulieres edoctæ eleganter ſcribere deſcripſerunt. Sic D. Hieronymus in vita Hyppoliti: Ambroſius cohortatus eſt Originem in ſcripturas commentarios ſcribere, præbens ei ſeptem et eo amplius notarios, et librariorum parem numerum. Vides Hieronymum ταχυγράφους vertere Notarios. Notarii ergo ut exciperent εἰς τάχος: Librarii ut redigerent εἰς κάλλος. *Paulus* L. IV. §. 1. D. *de teſtam. mil. L. Titius miles teſtamentum ſcribendum notis dictavit, & antequam literis perſcriberetur vita defunctus. Primo notis exceptum ait εἰς τάχος, poſtea literis, ſive integra ſcriptura conſignatum εἰς κάλλος. Epiphanius contra Hæreſes.* lib. 3. *Extremo ſcribit Anatolium opus ſuum contra hæreſes notis excepiſſe, Hyatium tranſcripſiſſe εἰς κάλλος, et emendaſſe.*

And this *twofold* Manner of Writing, as in Uſe among the *Greeks*, will be further illuſtrated and confirmed by Teſtimonies I am about to cite, of the celebrated *French* Antiquarian Mr. *de Montfaucon*; which when the Reader has peruſed, I believe it will appear to him not only that the Tachygraphical Manner (if I may ſo call it) was ſtill kept up along with the other, but every Age brought it more and more into Requeſt. The Perſon now mentioned publiſhed at *Paris* 1708. a Book in *Folio*, *De* Palæographia Græca: *ſive de Ortu, et Progreſſu, Græcarum Literarum: et de variis omnium Sæculorum Scriptionis Græcæ Generibus: itemque de* Abbreviationibus, *et de* Notis, *variarum artium ac diſciplinarum.* In this excellent Book is a Chapter where the Author treats, *De* Scribis

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et Librariis *inter Græcos.* And he tells us, *Aliud Genus erat τῶν νοταρίων ἢ ταχυγράφων, Notariorum et Tachygraphorum*; *i. e. another* Sort of Scribes or Writers were the *Notarii*, Notaries; and *Tachygraphi*, Short-hand Writers; ſo called, *ἀπὸ τὸ εἰς τάχος γράφειν, a* celeriter *ſcribendo, i. e.* from their *ſwift* Writing. *Horum officium erat celeri calamo literas exarare:* it was their buſineſs to write ſwiftly and with great diſpatch. And having ſhewn them to be diſtinct from the *Calligraphi* (as they were termed) by a Paſſage out of *Suidas*, (where ſpeaking of one *Ambroſius* a Friend of *Origen*'s) it is ſaid, *ταχυγράφους αὐτῷ παρασήσας ἑπτὰ, πλείους ἢ καλλιγράφους*; *i. e.* furniſhing him with *ſeven* Short-hand Writers, but a greater Number of thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was to tranſcribe fair;) the learned Author then proceeds and adds, *Ex ſupradictis liquet* Tachygraphiam priſcæ originis eſſe, *quandoquidem Tachygraphos videmus jam primis Eccleſiæ ſæculis memoratos. Ut autem a* Celeri ſcriptione *nomen habent, hinc colligitur* illam *jam* ante quartum *Chriſti Sæculum in uſu fuiſſe. Quia vero priſtina ſervata characterum forma,* unciali *videlicet et* quadra, *non poſſe videtur currenti, ut aiunt, calamo ſcribi, hinc inferas neceſſe eſt,* jam tum *mutatum a Tachygraphis fuiſſe vetuſtum illum ſcribendi modum. Et cum ad celerem Scriptionem maxime conducant literarum colligationes, cum ſcilicet uno nec intermiſſo calami curſu, plures literæ conjunguntur: itemque* abbreviationes, *cum nempe aliquo* expedito *ductu vel ſyllabæ vel integra verba ſignificantur*; utrumque

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trumque *velociter ſcribendi modum, jam tum invectum fuiſſe veroſimile eſt: idque ad Literas tantum Imperatorias, aliaſque Epiſtolas Notariorum manu conſcriptas: nam in Libros et Codices* Tachygraphia *non videtur ante octavum ſæculum inducta. Characterum porro Colligatio et Abbreviationum uſus infimis ſæculis, a nono ſcilicet ſæculo, a* Calligraphis quibuſque *uſurpata deprehenduntur.* That is, from what has been ſaid it appears that *Short-hand* Writing is of *ancient* Date, ſince we find Short-hand Writers mentioned even in the early Ages of the Church. And as they had their Name from their *ſwift Writing*, ſo we plainly ſee that it was in Uſe before the fourth Century. But ſince if they had kept to the ancient Form of Letters, which was *ſquare* and *uncial*, (as they called it) it ſeems to have been impoſſible they could have written with any conſiderable Degree of Swiftneſs: Hence we may conclude they found it neceſſary even *then* to alter the ancient manner of Writing: And ſince in order to write quick it was of great Advantage to join Letters, *i. e.* to make ſeveral of them without taking off the Pen, and to make Uſe of *Abbreviations*, *i. e.* to *expreſs an entire Syllable or Word by one ſhort and eaſy Stroke of the Pen*, it is very probable that both theſe Methods were even *then* in Uſe: But that, only in Imperial or other ſuch Letters, in writing which Notaries were employed. For as to Books, this contracted Method of Writing ſeems not to have been made uſe of in them till about the eighth Century. It is to be remarked moreover,

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over, that from the ninth Century and downwards, we find that this *joining* of Letters and theſe *Abbreviations* were uſed by ſome whoſe Buſineſs it was to tranſcribe fair. Again ſays he [1], *Id (nempe conſuetudo literas colligandi, atque uno ductu binas ternas vel plures exarandi) id ex Tachygraphis ſive Notariis ad Calligraphos emanaſſe prorſus videtur. Siquidem Tachygraphorum Ductus priſcæ inventionis eſſe, et ad priora Eccleſiæ ſæcula revocari, perſpicuis exemplis commonſtravimus Libro primo & ſecundo. Nam Origenis tempore frequentatus ac receptus uſus Tachygraphiæ fuit: et Tachygraphorum Ductus vel in* Nummis *obſervari oſtendimus in fine Libri Secundi, ubi Diphthongum ει, ſic ſcriptam, in nummis Voluſiani reperiri experti diximus, aliaſque Tachygraphorum formas notavimus. Calligraphi autem, ut expeditius ſcriptura curreret, tachygraphorum ductus* tandem *adoptarunt: importuna quippe illa ad ſingulas literas intermiſſio, ſcriptione mnimium morabatur: nam quantavis diligentia ſcriberetur, ad ſingulas literas ceſſare opus erat et curſum intercipere: hinc ex diuturniore labore minor quæſtus obveniebat: quamobrem Tachygraphorum ut ductus, ita et* celeritatem *imitari cæpere Calligraphi: nihil enim aliud curabant quam ut breviore opera majus lucrum accedent.* It is not to be doubted but that the Tranſcribers Fair borrowed from the Short-hand Writers the Cuſtom of joining Letters, two, three, or more, without taking off the Pen. For, as we have already ſhewn by evident Proofs,

[1] *Lib. 4. p. 262.*

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Short-hand Writing was an ancient Invention, and may be traced up to the early Ages of the Church. It has been ſhewn, (*Book* 1.) that it was in common Uſe in *Origen*'s Time: and that Contractions or Short-hand Marks were to be found even upon Coins, *L.* 2. *fin.* Where I aſſerted (as what I had myſelf ſeen) that the Diphthong ϑ, impreſſed in that manner, was upon the Coin of *Voluſianus*. In proceſs of time the Tranſcribers Fair, that they might do their Work the more expeditiouſly, got into the Uſe of the Short-hand Marks. They found that taking off the Pen at every Letter was troubleſome, and made their Work go on tediouſly; for let them uſe what Diligence they would, a ſort of Stop was to be made at every Letter, ſo that a great deal of Time and Pains was to be employed for but a ſmall Gain: for this Reaſon they began to imitate not only the Marks and Strokes of the Short-hand Writers, but their ſwift manner of Writing too: becauſe what they aimed at was to get more Money for leſs Pains and Labour.

The more frequent Uſe then of Abbreviations in Books may, according to this Author, be reckoned to have commenced about the eighth or ninth Century. The *Greeks* indeed, as he elſewhere relates [1], practiſed theſe things in *ſome meaſure* before (*cum unus in Libris uncialium literarum uſus eſſet*, when they only made Uſe of the Letters termed Uncial) by *omitting* or *leaving out* ſome Letters in a Word, and drawing a

[1] *P.* 341.

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Stroke above. As in $\overline{IC}$ for Ιησῦς: $\overline{XC}$ for Χριστὸς: $\overline{KC}$ for Κυριὸς: $\overline{ΘC}$ for Θεὸς: $\overline{ANOC}$ Ἄνθρωπος: and ſeveral more. *Sub hæc autem nono circiter ſæculo, quando Librarii Tachygraphorum ductus, nexuſque literarum, ut expeditius currerent, adoptarunt,* notas *etiam et* Abbreviationes *Notariorum paſſim frequentare cœperunt; alii* plus, *alii* minus, *pro cujuſque arbitrio: jamque decimo ſeculo emiſſam videmus exemplarium hujuſmodi* copiam. Some few Specimens of theſe Abbreviations, which could not conveniently be printed, are in the Copper Plate, taken from learned Authors Tables.

And as the *Greeks*, ſo the *Romans*, we ſhall find, came gradually into a like compendious and ſwift way of Writing: Amongſt whom it was very common to expreſs Words by the firſt *Letters* of which they are compoſed, and only *ſingle* Letters. Thus R. P. ſtood for *Res publica:* P. R. for *Populus Romanus:* S. C. *Senatus Conſultum:* U. C. *Urbs condita:* C. R. *Civis Romanus:* S. P. D. *Salutem plurimam dicit:* S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populuſque Romanus:* D. E. R. I. C. P. *De ea Re ita cenſuerunt Patres:* S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si vales bene eſt, Ego quoque valeo:* D. L. D. L. D. D. D. *Dat Laudes dicto Loco dato Decreto Decurionum:* And P. P. P. P. E. S. S. S. E. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. F. F. F. F. *Primus Pater Patriæ profectus eſt ſecum Salus ſublata eſt veniet Victor validus vincens Vires Vrbis veſtræ Ferro Fame Flamma Frigore, &c.* Theſe ſingle Letters were termed *Singulæ & Singulariæ*, as *Hugo*

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tells us [1]: And according to Biſhop *Wilkins*, *Syglæ* [2] (or *Siglæ* rather) *per Syncopen*, from the obſolete Word *Sigillæ* [3]. And they were, ſays the Biſhop, inſcribed in Coins, Statues, Arms, Monuments, and publick Records. Beſides which *ſingle* Letters to ſignify Words, the *Romans* alſo had *two* or *more*, that they uſed for the ſame Purpoſe. So EQ. R. for *Eques Romanus:* DIV. AVG. F. *Divi Auguſti Filius:* EX. DEC. Al. *Ex Decreto Aleæ:* EX. EA. P. Q. I. S. AD. AER. D. E. *Ex ea Pecunia quæ Juſſu Senatus ad Ærarium delata eſt* [4], *&c.* The Study of theſe is juſtly obſerved by the worthy Biſhop [5] to be neceſſary for one that would underſtand the *Roman* Affairs. And *Valerius Probus*, a noted Grammarian who lived in *Nero*'s Reign, hath written a Book of them [6], in which they are digeſted alphabetically; to whoſe Number *Petrus Diaconus* added a great many more; and *Sertorius Urſatus*, a *Venetian*

[1] *P.* 136. [2] Mathem. Works, *p.* 43. [3] So Nicolai *de Etymologia et Deſcriptione Siglarum*, p. 3. *Siglæ, per ſincopen pro ſigillæ, ſubintellige literæ, memorantur in* Papiæ *Gloſſario. Cui adſtipulatur du Freſne in Gloſſario, his verbis:* Siglæ *ſingulariæ literæ, ſic dictæ quod ſingulæ verbum componant.* Likewiſe *Ainſworth* in his late excellent *Theſaurus compendiarius Linguæ Latinæ*, Sigla *contr. pro ſigilla, qu. ſingla, ſive ſingula, quod ſingulariæ literæ voces totas notarent. Abbreviatures*, and *Letters for Words*. But *Hugo* ſtarts an Objection to this, *p.* 136. *tunc enim, non* Sigla, *ſed* ſingla *(ſicut a vinculis, non vicla, ſed vincla) fuiſſet dicendum.* [4] Theſe alſo are included amongſt the *Siglæ*, though in Strictneſs, I think they ſhould have another Denomination. *Vid.* Nic. *p.* 3. [5] *Ibid.* [6] The Book you have in *Nicolai*, *p.* 26. *&c.*

Senator

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Senator, hath publiſhed them all with a Commentary in a *Folio* Book, printed at *Padua* 1672.

And not only had the *Romans* theſe *Notæ Literæ*, or *Literales Notæ*, as they are called for Diſtinction ſake; but they had others too, ſtiled *Notæ non Literæ* [1], *i. e.* Marks and Characters choſen at pleaſure to expreſs Words: which were variouſly termed σημεῖα [2], *ſigna* [3], *imagines*, *Ziphræ*, *ignorabiles Literæ*, *quaſi literæ*, *compendia literarum*, *Puncta*, *flexuræ* & *ſim* [4]. And we are informed by Biſhop *Wilkins* in his Treatiſe of a real and univerſal Character, *p.* 13. that " [5] eleven Hundred were invented " by the old Poet *Ennius*; to which *Tullius Ty-* " *ro*, *Cicero*'s *Libertus*, or as others ſay, *Cicero* " himſelf, added many to ſignify the Particles " of Speech: After whom *Phylargyrus* the *Sa-*

[1] *Vid.* Hug. 134. *Sertor. præf.* Nic. 6. [2] See *Cicero*'s Epiſtle to *Atticus*, *Lib.* 14. *Ep.* 32. where he ſays, *Quod ad te de decem legatis ſcripſi, parum intellexti credo, quia* διὰ σημείων *ſcripſeram.* Which *Hugo*, *p.* 134. underſtands, *De notis non literis.* *Wower* quotes the Paſſage as a Proof the Obſcurity, or Secreſy, which they had in their way of Writing. *De notis occultis, quibus uſi in iis quæ celare vellent*, Cicero *ad Atticum.* *Quæ ad te de legatis, &c.* p. 42. [3] *Hor.* 2. *Lib. Sat.* 4.

——*non eſt mihi tempus aventi*
Ponere ſigna novis præceptis, &c.

[4] *Has notas, (ait* Hugo*) proprie vocabimus Sigla, vel* σίγγλας; *nam exiſtimo veriſſimam eſſe ſententiam* Petri Gregorii Toloſſatis, *l.* 16. *de Repub. Sigla Latinum eſſe Vocabulum contractum ex ſigillo, quaſi dicas*; *Siglum, parvum Sigillum: quemadmodum enim Sigillum eſt parva icuncula, ſeu nota quâ literas obſignamus*; *ita ſiglum eſt nota qua intelligitur plus eſſe intelligendum, quam expreſsè ad longum, ut dicunt, ſcriptum ſit. p.* 136. [5] See alſo his Math. Works, *p.* 53.

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" *mian*, and *Mecænas* [1] added yet more; After " theſe *Annæus Seneca* is ſaid to have laboured " in regulating and digeſting of them, and by " Additions of his own raiſed the Number to " Five Thouſand." But Men of Learning in ſucceeding Times found they were far from having yet got enough, and therefore they went on to add more; particularly *Cyprian* the Martyr, who is affirmed to be the Inventor of thoſe which relate to the Chriſtian Inſtitutions. And I reckon the whole Number as publiſhed by *Gruter* at the End of his fourth *Tome* of his *Corpus Inſcriptionum*, under the Title of *Notæ Tironis ac Senecæ*, to be near 13000. For they take up twenty large Pages in *Folio*, each of which has in it eight Columns, and the Columns (one with another) contain eighty Lines. I have beſtowed ſome Pains in looking over the greateſt Part, and I wiſh a Perſon of Leiſure and Ability would oblige the World with a Diſſertation upon them, after having carefully conſidered them all. The *Vowels* are writ by Characters ſomewhat peculiar except *I* [2], and there are certain Expreſſions for *Parts* of Words both Beginnings and Endings, as *Ag*, *Eg*, *Ig*, *Og*, *Ug*; *Ap*, *Aps*, *Ep*, *Eps*, *Ip*, *Ips*, *Op*, *Ops*,

[1] Dion Caſſius (as we are told by *Aquino* in his *Lexicon*) *ita Scribit*; Mecænatem *notas literarum quaſdam fuiſſe commentum, quibus minimo Negotio plura exprimi poſſent, eaſque per Acilium Libertum publici Juris feciſſe.* *Caſſius*'s Words are, πρῶτος σημεῖά τινα γραμμάτων πρὸς τάχος ἐξεῦρε, καὶ αὐτὰ διὰ Ἀκιλίου ἀπελευθέρου συχνοῖς ἐξεδίδαξεν: *primus ad celeritatem ſcribendi notas quaſdam literarum excogitavit; quam rem Aquilæ liberti miniſterio multis docuit.* [2] *Vid. p.* 32 4.

Up

Up, Ups; Ba, Ca, Da, &c, borum, barum, corum, carum, dorum, darum, &c. tio, tione, tionem, tionibus; ſio, ſione, &c. antum, entium, untium, enti, entis, &c. amus, emus, imus, bamus, bimus, ramus, remus, rimus, amur, emur, &c. Further you will obſerve, that no ſmall Number of Words and Characters are a Sort of *Radicals*, having Derivations from them expreſſed with a near Reſemblance to the Radicals, as *VERUS, ex. gr. verax, veritas, veritates, veritatem, veritate, veritati, veritatis, veritatibus. QUO, quoquo, quoque, quocum, quouſque, quocunque, quodam, quonam, quopiam, &c.* And there is a Regularity preſerved in expreſſing Verbs *ſimple* and their Compounds, as *Cadit, abſcidit, accidit, concidit, decidit, excidit, incidit, occidit, &c. LIGAT, abligat, aligat, adligat, conligat, religat, obligat, obligatio.* In ſhort, to a narrow Enquirer into them, I doubt not but they will appear to be formed according to Art and Rule, much more than at firſt view one would be apt to imagine. Thoſe for *VERUS, QUO, CADIT, LIGAT, &c.* their Derivatives, as being ſome of the *ſimpleſt* and *plaineſt*, are in the engraven Plate.

By the *Notæ* therefore I apprehend to be meant, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the Characters I have now been referring to: *diſtinct* from which were the forementioned *Siglæ*, as *Nicolai* obſerves, *p.* 62. NOTÆ *et* SIGLÆ *ſunt diſtinctæ.* Nevertheleſs, as he adds, *Videntur quandoque* Notæ *pro* Siglis *acceptæ fuiſſe, quo ſenſu* gene-

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rali, *ſicuti et Signa, complectentur literas ſingulas, ſeu ſingulares, id eſt* Siglas. So *Feſtus*, as quoted by *Wower*, *p.* 40. *Nota nunc ſignificat ſignum: nunc literas ſingulas, aut binas.*

And there were a ſet of Men amongſt the *Romans* who went by the Name of *Notarii*, becauſe Writing by Notes (whether in the ſtricter or larger Senſe of the Word) was their Profeſſion and Buſineſs. For *Notare*, as *Nicolai* tells from *Quintilian* [1], *eſt notis excipere.* And *Wower* ſays they were called *Exceptores, quia concipiebant (vel excipiebant) notis εἰς τάχος*: to confirm which he produces the following Inſcription upon an old Monument.

L. AVRELIO
MARCIANO AVG.
LIB. EXCEPTORI.

Next to theſe *Roman Notaries*, I conceive their *Lawyers*, (conſidered as a Body) muſt have been beſt ſkilled in the Notes, and moſt accuſtomed to writing by them; their Employment at the Bar ſeeming to require that they ſhould be ſo. Accordingly *Manilius* makes it the Property of a good Lawyer, that he is a Perſon

——*Qui legum Tabulas et condita jura*
Noverit; atque notis levibus pendentia Verba.

A little Book, *De Notis ſeu Siglis Juriſconſultorum*, was writ by one *Magno*, and dedicated

[1] *In Præfat. Lib. de Inſtitut. Orat.*

to

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to a ſovereign Prince [1], in the two following Lines.

Hæc Juris σημεῖα lubens Rex accipe Carle,
Offert devotus quæ tibi Magno *tuus.*

The Book is to be ſeen in *Putſchius*'s Collection of the old *Latin* Grammarians printed in a *Quarto* Volume at *Hanaw*, 1605. And as being both valuable and ſcarce, *Nicolai* has tranſcribed and inſerted it into the Chapter where he treats, *De Notis Juriſconſultorum.* From this Book it is pretty apparent, that the Lawyers made Uſe of the *Siglæ* and *Notæ both:* (I ſuppoſe as they found one or t'other would beſt anſwer the Purpoſes of Diſpatch;) and they had not a few Abbreviatures and Characters *peculiar* to themſelves. *Magno* has not given them us all, for you may ſee *others*, that he has omitted, in a ſmall Tract, entitled, *Notarum Juridicarum Explanatio ex veteribus membranis:* Which is alſo in *Putſchius.* Nay the learned *Aquino*, ſpeaking *De Notis Juriſperitorum* [2], ſays, *Innumeræ harum fere extiterunt:* and they uſed theſe, he adds, as *Non tam ut Reſponſa et animi Senſus occultarent, quam ut velocius poſſent excipere quæ tradebantur.* We may preſume that Men of *their* Profeſſion, would be more likely to encreaſe the *Notæ* than any elſe:

[1] *Ad* Carolum *Regem:* whom I conjecture to have been one of the *Charles's* of *Germany*, perhaps the Vth.
[2] *Lexicon. Mil.* under the Word *Zifra.*

and

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and the Practice of writing by them became at length ſo common and familiar that they brought them into their very Books of Law: and here they were retained till the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who finding divers and great Inconveniences to have ariſen from them, and that the Pettifoggers made an Advantage of them to gain their knaviſh Ends, did ſtrictly forbid their further Uſe, and ordered for the future that all the *Latin* Copies of the Laws ſhould be written in Words at length. *Vid. Lib.* 1. *Cod. titul.* 17. *De veteri jure enucleando, lege prima*, from whence *Hugo* has this Quotation. *Ne per ſcripturam aliqua fiat in poſterum dubitatio, jubemus non per Siglorum captiones, et compendioſa ænigmata (quæ multas per ſe et per ſuum vitium antinomias induxerunt) ejuſdem Codicis textum conſcribi, etiamſi numerus librorum ſignificetur, aut aliud quidquam. Nec enim hæc per ſpecialia Sigla numerorum manifeſtari, ſed per literarum conſequentiam explanari concedimus.* Et eodem titulo leg. 2ª. *Eandem pœnam falſitatis conſtituimns adverſus eos qui in poſterum Leges noſtras per Siglorum obſcuritates auſi fuerint conſcribere. Omnia enim, i. e. et nomina prudentium, et titulos, et librorum numeros, per conſequentiam literarum volumus non per Sigla manifeſtari; ita ut qui talem librum comparaverit in quo Sigla poſita ſunt, in quocunque loco libri vel voluminis, ſciat inutilis ſe eſſe Codicis Dominum: neque enim Licentiam aperimus ex tali Codice in Judicium aliquid recitari,*

qui

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qui in quacumque ſui parte Siglorum habet malitiam [1], *&c.*

They therefore among the *Romans*, who may be ſuppoſed to have been chiefly converſant in Short-hand Writing, were the Lawyers and Notaries. However *others* both underſtood and practiſed it likewiſe; even Perſons of all Stations and Ranks, from the higheſt to the loweſt. One of the *Roman Emperors*, namely *Octavius Auguſtus*, is famous in Hiſtory for uſing it himſelf, and *teaching it* to his Grand-children. *Nepotes ſuos et Literas, & notare* [2], *aliaque rudimenta per ſe plerumque docuit: ac nihil æque laboravit quam ut imitarentur chirographum ſuum.* He uſually inſtructed his Grandſons himſelf, in Reading, writing Short-hand, and other Rudiments of Literature; and he laboured nothing more than to bring them to imitate his Hand-writing [3].

Of *Titus Veſpaſian* we are told by the ſame Hiſtorian, as what he had been credibly informed of by many, that the Emperor was an excellent Pen-man, able to imitate any Hands

[1] The Emperor *Baſilius* gave the like Orders with reſpect to the *Greek* Copies, as we are told by *Cedrenus*. Ὁρῶν δὲ ὅτι ἔστι τὶς τοῖς ποιηταῖς οἷς τὸ ἀδίκως ἀφορμὴν διὰ τὸ σύντομον ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀριθμοῖς μορίων, τῷ ἡμίσεως, φημὶ, καὶ ἕκτου, καὶ δωδεκάτου, καὶ τῶν τοιούτων χαραττόμενοις [*forte* χαραττόμενον] τοῖς παλαιοῖς σημείοις γραφίων, ἠθέλησε καὶ τὴν τοιαύτην τῷ ἀδίκως ἐλαττόνων περιελεῖν ἀφορμὴν, καὶ διαρίσατο γράμμασι λιτοῖς, ἃ καὶ τοῖς ἀγραύλοις ἀναγινώσκεσθαι φαίνεται, τὰ τοιαῦτα γράφειν σημεῖα οἴκοθεν καταβαλὼν καὶ τὴν τῶν χαρτίων δαπάνην, καὶ τὴν τῶν γραμμάτων, καὶ τὴν τῶν γραφίων. *In Baſil. p.* 569. *Ed. Par. Vid. etiam* Nic. 63. [2] *Lipſius* and *Torrentius* will have *this* to be the true Reading, *Notare*, not *natare*. *Vid.* Hug. 38. [3] *In Vita* Octav. Auguſti, *Sect.* 64.

he

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he ſaw, and very quick in the Writing of Short-hand. *E pluribus comperi notis quoque excipere velociſſime ſolitum; cum amanuenſibus ſuis per ludum jocumque certantem imitari chirographa quæcunque vidiſſet* [1]. The Inſtance of *Cicero*'s making uſe of Notes when he wrote to his Friends, was produced before: *ad te διὰ σημείων ſcripſeram, Epiſt. ad Atticum.* And *Marcellinus* gives us a Relation which ſhews that even Servant Maids were not Strangers to Writing of this Sort. *Refert* (ſays *Hugo*) [2] *de quadam (ancilla) quæ nomine* Aſſyriæ *Epiſtolam* Notis *ſcripſit ad Barbationem præfectum peditum.*

The taking of Orations, Pleadings, and all Speeches of any Importance made in Publick, was a main End, without doubt, propoſed to be anſwered by the Invention and Uſe of the Notes: agreeable to the Words of *Iſidore* [3]. *Notarum uſus erat, ut quicquid pro concione, aut in Judiciis diceretur* Librarii [4] *ſcriberent.* And I conceive that the *Number* of ſuch Writers employed was in Proportion to the *Nature* and *Length* of the Speech to be taken down, or the Fluency and Speed with which it was delivered: as the ſame Author plainly intimates, ſaying, [5] *Complures ſimul adſtarent, diviſis inter ſe par-*

[1] Sueton. *in ejus Vita, Sect.* 3. [2] *P.* 138. [3] *L.* 1. *Cap.* 21. as cited by *Nicol. p.* 44. [4] Librariorum *uſus et nomen latiſſime atet, quorum tota ars circa chartas et Libros; quos deſcribebant et vendebant: utrumque enim Librariorum: inde in Gloſſis;* βιβλιογράφος *Librarius:* βιβλιοπώλης *Libellio. Vario iſto librariorum uſu increbuit, ut Librarii,* Scribæ et Notarii *dicerentur.* Wower. Polymath. *p.* 44. [5] Nic. *ibid. unius mens, aut manus longam orationem excipere non ſufficeret: neceſſum erat igitur ut plures adeſſent.*

tibus,

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tibus, quot quiſque verba, & quo ordine excipe-ret.

Thus as *Aſconius* tells[1], an Oration of *Cicero*'s for *Milo*, was taken perfectly. And thus alſo was taken, as *Plutarch* informs us, a celebrated Speech of *Cato* relating to the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy; the only one of his we have preſerved. " *Cicero* the Conſul had diſperſed about the Se-" nate-houſe ſeveral expert Writers whom he " had taught to make certain Figures, and who " did in little and ſhort Strokes, equivalent to " Words[2], pen down all he ſaid[3].

That a vaſt Swiftneſs was acquired, eſpecially by ſome, in this compendious or Note-way of Writing, will be ſufficiently proved from the Quotations which follow.

' Puer Notarum præpetum
' Sollers, miniſter advola,
' Bipatens pugillar expedi,
' Cui multa fandi copia,
' Punctis peracta ſingulis
' Ut una Vox abſolvitur.
' Evolvo libros uberes,
' Inſtarque denſæ grandinis
' Torrente lingua perſtrepo.
' Tibi nec aures ambigunt,
' Nec aucupatur pagina,

[1] *Vid.* Nicol. *Ibidem. Ita Aſconius tradidit, Orationem* Ciceronis *pro* Milone, *ipſam quam dixerat, exceptam fuiſſe.*

[2] The Words are in the *Greek*; ἐν μικροῖς καὶ βραχύσι τύποις πολλῶν γραμμάτων δύναμιν ἔχοντα.

[3] *Plutarch* in the Life of *Cato, Engliſh.*

' Et

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‘ Et mota parcè dextera
‘ Volat per æquor cereum.
‘ Cum maxime nunc proloquor
‘ Circumloquentis ambitu:
‘ Tu ſenſa noſtri pectoris
‘ Vix dicta jam ceris tenes.
‘ Sentire tam velox mihi
‘ Vellem dediſſet mens mea.
‘ Quam præpetis dextræ fugâ
‘ Tu me loquentem prævenis!
‘ Quis, quæſo, quis me prodidit?
‘ Quis iſta jam dixit tibi
‘ Quæ cogitabam dicere?
‘ Quæ furta corde in intimo
‘ Exercet ales dextera?
‘ Quis ordo rerum tam novus,
‘ Veniat in aures ut tuas,
‘ Quod lingua nondum abſolverit?
‘ Doctrina non hæc præſtitit:
‘ Nec ulla tam velox manus
‘ Celeripedis compendii.
‘ Natura munus hoc tibi,
‘ Deuſque donum tradidit,
‘ Quæ loquerer, ut ſcires prius;
‘ Idemque velles, quod volo.

An Epigram of *Auſonius*, (*Ep.* 138.) and inſcribed to one who was an excellent Short-hand Writer: *Ad Notarium velociſſimè excipientem:* by whom, according to *Nicolai*, is meant his own Amanuenſis [1].

[1] *De ſuo Amanuenſe, quælibet velociſſime excipiente, Scripſit* Auſonius *Epigram. prædict.* Nicol. *p.* 44.

‘ Currant

‘ Currant Verba licet, manus eſt velocior illis;
‘ Nondum lingua ſuum Dextra peregit opus.

An Epigram of *Martial*, deſcribing one of the Notaries. *Lib.* 14. *Epig.* 184. *Edit.* Par. *Utut volubili fluat lingua: manus εἰς τάχος διὰ σημεῖω γράφοντος (ut loquitur* Galenus) *loquentem prævenit.* Nicol. 46.

‘ Præfuerat ſtudiis puerilibus, et grege multo
‘ Septus, magiſter literarum ſederat,
‘ Verba notis brevibus comprendere cuncta pe-
‘ ritus
‘ Raptimque punctis præpetibus dicta ſequi.

Prudentius's Character of *Caſſianus* the Martyr, *Hymn* 9 [1].

‘ Hic et ſcriptor erit velox cui litera verbum eſt,
‘ Quique Notis linguam ſuperet, curſimque [2]
‘ loquenti,
‘ Excipiat longas nova per compendia voces.

As *Manilius* deſcribes a Short-hand Writer, *Lib.* 4. *Aſtronom.*

‘ Tribuit et quoddam dictare celeranti Scriba-
‘ rum ſequacitas Saltuoſa Compendium.
Sidonius, *Lib.* 9. *Ep.* 9.

[1] *Vid.* Sertor. *præfat.* *Nicol.* 44.

[2] *Curſumque*, as cited by

‘ Quid

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‘ Quid loquar marmora quibus, &c. Quid
‘ Verborum *notas* quibus citata excipitur oratio.
Seneca in an Epiſtle to *Lucilius*, *Ep.* 90.

‘ Demiſſo Synthemate Equus publicus ſter-
‘ nebatur, et nobilem juvenem punicea indutum
‘ tunica Baltheus ambiebat; et tamen ille appo-
‘ ſito *Notario* cogebat loqui quæ velociter edita
‘ velox conſequeretur manus, et linguæ celeri-
‘ tatem prenderent ſigna verborum.
Jerom ſpeaking of *Auſonius* [1].

‘ Propter oculorum et totius corpuſculi infir-
‘ mitatem, manu meâ ipſe non ſcribo: nec la-
‘ bore et diligentia compenſare queo eloquii
‘ tarditatem: verum accito *notario*, aut ſtatim
‘ dicto quicquid in buccam venerit; aut ſi pau-
‘ lulum voluero cogitare, melius aliquid pro-
‘ laturus, tunc me tacitus ille reprehendit, ma-
‘ num contrahit, frontem rugat; et ſe fruſtra
‘ adeſſe toto corporis geſtu conteſtatur.
Says the ſame Father in his Preface to his third Book of Commentaries on the *Galatians*, *V.* 4. *p.* 77. *Edit.* Par.

‘ Inſignis ſane, et percommoda ſcribendi
‘ Velocitas: ut ait *Hugo* [2] quam tamen, quan-
‘ tacumque fuerit, dicendi copiâ atque impetu
‘ præverterit Procereſius, qui (ut de eo narrat
‘ *Eunapius)* tantâ celeritate perorabat, ut Nota-

[1] *Oper. V.* 1. *Ep.* 34. *ad* Julian. *p.* 70. Par. *Edit.*
[2] *P.* 141.

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'rios præcurreret; verbis tamen ita conceptis, 'ut cum ingenti omnium admiratione, eandem quam ex tempore habueret orationem, 'denuo abſque hallucinatione integram recitaret. Omnium item etiamſi perniciſſimas manus retardavit Origines Adamantius qui ſeptem Notarios viciſſim ſcribentes laſſabat, ut de eo ſcribit, *Euſebius Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 17 [1].

But leaving the Conſideration of ſhort and ſwift Writing as practiſed by *other* Nations; I ſhall now proceed to give the beſt Account I can of this ſort of Writing in our *own*.

Whilſt the *Black*, or *Gothic* Letters, as they are called, obtained amongſt us, divers *Contractions* in Words, and ſome *abbreviating* Marks were made uſe of, for the Purpoſe of Writing more expeditiouſly. Inſtances of which will ſoon occur to thoſe who ſet themſelves to conſult *Manuſcripts* and *Books* of former Times. In a Manuſcript of *Wickliff*'s Teſtament reſerved in Dr. *Williams*'s Library, without any Date, but ſeemingly older than the Invention of Printing, we have ⁊ for *and*: ĩ for *in*: a ſhort ſtroke (–) above the Line for *n* and *m* at the End of Words, generally: þ for *thy*: yis for *this*:

[1] What he here aſſerts is not in the ſeventeenth Chap. of the ſixth Book of *Euſeb.* Eccleſ. Hiſtory, nor can I find it any where elſe. In the 36th Chapter is this Paſſage, as *Valeſius* tranſlates it; *Origines jam ſexagenario major, utpote qui ex diuturna Exercitatione, maximum dicendi uſum ſibi comparaſſet, conciones quas habebat ad populum, a* notariis (ταχυγραφοις, *Gr.*) *excipi permiſit, cum id antea fieri nunquam conceſſit. Edit.* Cantab. 299.

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yat for *that*: ye for *the*: the ſame Letter with (t) above for *that*: and with (u) *thou*: (as in one place yt yt yu, *that that thou*:) wt for *with*: a *b* with *t* above for *but*: a daſh above y thus (') for *theſe*: wh and a daſh for *whether*: mrcy for *mercy*: p for *par*, *per*, *pro*, as in *parablis*, *profetis*, *perfyt*. Likewiſe I obſerved ſeveral proper Names contracted, particularly *Jeſus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Iſrael*.

In a Book entitled *Feſtialis*, printed by *W. Caxton*, firſt Printer at *Weſtminſter*, which according to Mr. *Palmer*'s Explication of the Mark or *Rebus* at the End muſt have been printed 1474 [1]. there are moſt of the ſame, and other like Contractions. *Ex. gr.* & and ⁊ for *and*: ⁊c, *et cætera*: ī, *in*: ye, *the*: yt, *that*: wt, *with*: thꝰ, *thus*: faᵭ, *fader*: and very frequently a Stroke at the *top* for *n* and *m*.

Such Sort of Contractions too may be perceived in Books printed by *Wicken de Worde*, who was *Caxton*'s Servant and Journeyman; and not only ſucceeded but outdid him in the Art of Printing. This Perſon Mr. *Palmer* tells us [2] was the firſt *Engliſh* Printer who introduced the *Roman Letter* in *England*, which he uſed as we do now *Italic*, to diſtinguiſh any thing remarkable: and in his *Gothic* and *Roman* Letter *mixed*, fell in with the *Cuſtom* of thoſe Times by uſing Abbreviations in his ſmall ſized Letters.

And after the *Gothic* Letter came to be intirely laid aſide in Writing and Printing, and

[1] The Book itſelf ſays, *Completum Weſtmonaſterio, Anno Dom.* M.CCCC. *Nonageſſimo ſexto.* *P.* 342.

the

the *Roman* Letter and Type was ſubſtituted in its Place, the Abbreviations were ſo far from being *diſuſed*, that a great many more were added: as

A. *or* An. Anſwer.	Lp. Lordſhip.
Ap. Apoſtle.	Min. Miniſter.
B. Book.	P^{d}. Paid.
Bp. Biſhop.	R^{cd}. Received.
Abp. Archbiſhop.	S. S^{t}. Saint.
Ch. Church.	y^{e} *or* ye the.
Chap. Chapter.	y^{t} *or* yt that.
Co. Country.	y^{s} *or* ys this.
C^{r}. Creditor.	y^{u} thou.
Dd. Delivered.	y^{m} them.
E. Earl.	y^{n} then.
Emp^{r}. Emperor.	y^{or} your.
Ev. Evangeliſt.	wth with.
G. Great.	w^{n} when.
K. King.	wch which [1].

Beſides thus *contracting* Words for the ſake of Expedition and Speed in writing them, a Method has been propoſed of leaving out their *Vowels*, for the moſt part, and attending only to the ſounding Conſonants. The Inventor of this Method is ſaid to be one Mr. *Ratcliff* of *Plymouth:* and it was publiſhed in the Year 1688.

[1] Theſe are taken from Dr. *Watts*'s Art of Reading and Writing *Engliſh*, *Ch.* 24. *Dyche*'s Guide to the *Engliſh* Tongue, *Chap.* 7. *Greenwood*'s Grammar, *p.* 258. In each of which Books a larger Liſt or Table of Abbreviations of this Sort is to be ſeen.

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after he was dead. The Lord's Prayer is tran ſcribed here as a Specimen.

Our Fth wch rt n hvn; hlwd b y Nm. Y Kgdm cm. Y wl b dn n rth z it s n Hvn. Gv us ths da r dly brd. Ad frgv z r trpſs z we frgv y^m y^r trſpſs agſt z. Ad ld z nt nto tmptin, bt dlvr z from evl; fr thn z ye Kgdm & ye pwr & ye glry fr evr & evr. Amn.

The Publiſher is not for confining Perſons *ſtrictly* to his Method: every ingenious Perſon, he ſays, will vary the Method according to his own Fancy; he having a large Libertyfor a Variation, to accompliſh the Deſign.

But little was done, comparatively, amongſt the *Engliſh*, in the Affair of ſwift Writing, till what we call *Characters (i. e. brief* Strokes and Marks to ſignify Words) were found out. This was in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* 1588. when *Timothy Bright*, Doctor of Phyſick, publiſhed a Treatiſe in 12°, entitled *CHARACTERIE.* An *ART* of *ſhort*, *ſwift*, and *ſecret* Writing by Character. Printed at *London* by *J. Windet*, the Aſſigne of *Timothy Bright. Cum privilegio Regiæ Majeſtatis:* forbidding all others to print the ſame.

The Doctor dedicates it to the Queen: And after having taken Notice to her Majeſty that *Cicero* did account it worthy his Labour, and no leſs profitable to the Commonwealth, to invent a ſpeedy Kind of Writing by Character. (As *Plutarch* relates in the Life of *Cato, junior.)*

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He ſays, that he, upon Conſideration of the great Uſe of ſuch a Kind of Writing, had invented the *like*, of *few Characters*, *ſhort* and *eaſy*, every Character anſwering a Word. His Invention too, as he tells the Queen, was mere *Engliſh*, without *Precept* or *Imitation* of any: and he hoped it wanted little to equal it with the old Device of *Cicero*'s, but her Majeſty's Allowance, and *Cicero*'s Name. Moreover ſays the Doctor in his Preface to the Reader, 'Thou 'haſt here, gentle Reader, the Art of ſhort, 'and ſo of ſpeedy Writing, to which none is 'comparable, plainly delivered unto thee; ſo 'as by thine own Induſtry thou may'ſt attain it, 'if thou wilt but one Month take Pains there-'in: and by Continuance of another Month 'may'ſt thou attain to great Readineſs.' The Book is divided into *two* Parts: the *firſt* of which treats concerning the *Kinds* of Characters and ſhows what Variety of them may be made, from the moſt *ſimple* and *plain*, to ſuch as are *doubly compounded*. The other treats of the *Value* of Characters, and directs with regard to their Application and Uſe. What is moſt remarkable here, is his Table of Words, with Characters adjoined to them [1], (in number about 500) whereunto he would have all others referred. '*Theſe*, 'ſays the Doctor, (in an Inſtruction to the 'Learner how the Art is to be learned) theſe 'Characterical Words thou art to get by heart, 'and therewith the making of the Figure of the

[1] As ∫ abound: ⌊ about: √ accept: ⌊ accuſe: ∫ advance: Aer: ⌊ &c.

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'Character, ſo as to do it *readily* and *clean*
'Then be able to join every Character to the
'Word pronounced, without Book, or ſight of
'any Pattern before thee. This done, thou art
'farther to proceed, and to learn how to refer
'either Words of like Signification, or of the
'ſame Kind, or Contraries, unto thoſe that be
'called Characterie. Now becauſe every Man
'by his own Reach, may not know how to re-
'fer all Words, thou haſt (ſays he) in this Book,
'an *Engliſh* Dictionary, with Words of Refe-
'rence already thereto annexed, to help ſuch as
'cannot of themſelves ſo diſpoſe of them.' The Doctor is, to me, I own in ſeveral things ſcarce intelligible, and I muſt deſire to be excuſed from paſſing a Judgment on his Performance. However you will in the Sequel be told the Senſe of *another* concerning it, by whom perhaps it had been more throughly conſidered, and was better underſtood.

Soon after the Publication of Dr. *Bright*'s Book, there came forth, as a deſigned Improvement upon it, Mr. *Peter Bales*'s *BRACHYGRAPHY*. I have not been able to procure a Sight of this; but it is mentioned, I find, and a Character given of it by the ſame Author who delivers his Opinion of the Doctor's; and what I ſhall quote from him with Relation to it will, I believe, be reckoned fully ſufficient.

The *next* Author of a Short-Hand Book, was Mr. *John Willis*, B. D. who excelled both his Predeceſſors, and begun to ſtrike out a Method quite *new*, which has obtained among us ever ſince.

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ſince. The Title of his Book is, The Art of *Stenography*: Or *Short-Writing* by *Spelling Characterie*. Invented by *JOHN WILLIS*, Batchelor in DIVINITY. Mine is the eleventh Edition; and printed at *London* for *Henry Scile*, 1636. The *firſt* Edition is older, as we are informed in the Preface, by 34 Years: ſo that it muſt have been publiſhed about the Year 1600. The Author begins with ſhowing what Letters in every Word may be ſpared and omitted, as being either wholly ſuperfluous, or but lightly ſounded. And then he comes to ſhow, how the needful Letters of all Words are to be expreſſed. This he does *diſtinctly*, with reſpect to Words of *one*, *two*, *three*, or *more* Syllables. And particularly as to Monoſyllables that are *produced*, (that is to ſay, pronounced, as having in them a *long* Vowel, or Diphthong) he points out a Way of diſtinguiſhing *them* from Words written with the ſame Letters, whoſe Vowels are ſhort [1]: which no doubt is deſirable, if it can conveniently be done. Moreover the Author, having handled the *general* Abbreviations of all Words and Syllables, comes on to a *ſpecial* Abbreviation of ſome [2]: which although, ſays he, they may be written at large, by the former Rules; yet becauſe of their frequent Uſe, or that their Characters might be more faſhionable, they have a peculiar Abbreviation aſſigned to them. Theſe Words are divided into ten Sorts; and, for Diſtinction ſake, he calls them *Words of Sort*: of which the firſt nine may be termed *Defectives*,

[1] *Chap.* 8. [2] *Chap.* 15.

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becauſe they are expreſſed by defective Characters. And of *theſe*, the firſt ſeven Sorts are ſignified by their *firſt* Letter. That is to ſay, Words of the firſt Sort, by a *great* [1] Stenographical Character. Words of the ſecond Sort by a *ſmall* Stenographical Character written cloſe to the nether Line. Words of the third Sort by a great *Roman* Letter. Words of the fourth by a ſmall *Roman* Letter. Words of the fifth by a great Secretary Letter. Words of the ſixth by a ſmall Secretary Letter. And Words of the ſeventh Sort, by a Letter of any other Hand leſs than uſual.

Words of the eighth Sort are expreſſed by two or more of the firſt Letters regularly affixed.

Words of the ninth Sort by their firſt and laſt Letters.

Words of the tenth Sort are Symbolicals.

Further, Mr. *Willis* has two or three Chapters, wherein we meet with Obſervations upon certain *Endings* of Words: and have Directions given for the *Abbreviation of Sentences:* and Rules for *Speed in* Writing.

I have been the larger in my Account of this Book, becauſe it is an Original in the Kind, and

[1] You muſt know that he has a way of diſtinguiſhing Characters by their *Quantity* or *Size*. This he will have meaſured (*Chap.* 3.) by two ſtrait Lines parallel thwart underſtood: (the diſtance between which ſuppoſe about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch) a *great* Character occupieth the *full* Diſtance between the Lines, a *ſmall* Character only one *half*. And he teaches how the latter is either to be affixed to, or ſet disjoined from the former, in different Places and Situations, by which means it will ſerve to expreſs Vowels.

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not easy to be got. What the Author's Opinion of it was, may be gathered from his own Words in the Preface to it. 'It is now, Reader, about 34 Years since my Art of Stenography (being the *first Book* of *spelling Characterie* that ever was set forth) was published: Since which time, many others, taking their fundamental Rules from hence, have sought to better the Invention, by changing the Figure, Power, or Places of the literal Characters, and by the various affixing of them one to another: (as indeed the Art by such means may be infinitely varied:) *et facile est inventis addere*: But it is more than probable, that as this Art of Stenography was the first that ever gave Direction to any Form of *spelling Characterie*; so it shall continue the last, and wear out all the Aberrations thereof, published or taught by any other.' But Mr. *Willis* certainly sets here too high a Value upon his Book; and it is liable to several great Objections, as any judicious and attentive Reader of it will soon perceive. Nor was it ever taken I believe for a finished *perfect* Performance, unless by the Author himself: to be sure not by his Name-sake and immediate *Successor Edmund Willis*, as will appear from what *he* says of it, which I shall presently quote.

This Mr. *Willis*, within twenty Years after the former, *viz. Anno* 1618. published an *Abbreviation of Writing* by Character, which he dedicates to the then Bishop of *Bristol*. And in the Preface to the Reader we have some Account of such Writing, and each of the forementioned Books

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Books relating to it. 'Great Pains, ſays he, 'and ſtudious Care hath been taken by many 'Men to attain to the Knowledge of Short-'Writing. Amongſt the reſt, that worthy 'learned Man, Maſter Doctor *Bright*, (in his 'Book entitled, *An Art of ſhort, ſwift, and ſecret Writing by Character*) hath ſhewed great 'Learning: Wherein he divides his characte-'ry Words alphabetically into Dozens, to be 'learned by heart, and diſtinguiſhed them by 'their Forms and Poſitions; which did neceſ-'ſarily require ſuch Underſtanding and Memo-'ry as that few of the ordinary Sort of People 'could attain to the Knowledge thereof.

'Then after him, one *Peter Bales* deviſed 'to write the aforeſaid charactery Words, as 'they were divided into Dozens, by the *Roman* 'Letter, with certain Periods, Commas, ſhort 'Strokes, and other Marks, which were to be 'ſet about each Letter in twelve ſeveral Places, 'to diſtinguiſh every Word in particular, with 'divers other Notes and Obſervations. Which 'having done he gave it a new Name, calling 'it the Art of *Brachygraphy*: yet was it not ſo 'excellent for the continuance of it in a Man's 'Memory, for that it would ſoon be forgot and 'loſt, if a Man did but ever ſo little neglect ei-'ther the repeating of the Words without Book, 'or elſe the writing of them. Beſides, the 'Places about each Letter were ſo many, and 'the Difficulty ſo great, in placing every Pe-'riod, Comma, and Tittle in his proper Place, 'that if great care were not taken, a Man

'ſhould

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'should write one Word instead of another, 'and take one Word for another; so that he 'should be scarce able to read his own Writing, 'much less another Man's: which caused others 'and myself also to seek for further Knowledge 'therein.

'Likewise much Pains hath been taken in 'the Art called *Stenography*, by Mr. *John* 'Willis, Batchelor in Divinity, and he hath 'shewn great Learning and Art, in such wise 'as that few of the common Sort of People are 'able (in many things) to conceive what he 'meaneth: yet the ingenious Desire of some 'hath been such, that they have attained to 'the Knowledge thereof, and he is worthy to 'be honoured for his painful Study therein.

'For his own part, he moreover says, I must 'and do confess myself but a mean *Scholar* in 'Comparison of others: yet such hath been my 'Labour and earnest Desire for fourteen Years 'past to attain to some Perfection in the Art of 'Short-hand, that I have not failed to seek to 'all who have made a Profession of Teaching 'it in this City. Besides, I think I have written 'as much myself as any Man in the City: yet 'could I never find any Perfection, or Plainness 'of Rule, whereby to manifest it to others, 'untill now of late.' And in the Dedication to the Bishop, he tells him that he hopefully conceived at least, he had by long Study and Perusal of Books, attained to a *more perfect* and compendious Way of the abbreviated Writing by Character, than he had yet seen. This Mr. *Willis*

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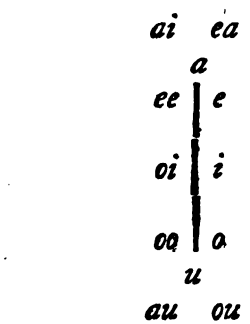
Willis has an Alphabet, consisting of 24 leading Letters (as he calls them) besides five *small*. And he has Tables of *double and treble Consonants*, to begin and end Words drawn from the Alphabet: likewise a Number of Marks, stiled *Prepositions* and *Terminations*, for the Beginning and Ending of *long* Words. And he expresses both *Vowels* and *Diphthongs* by Dots or Letters placed about a Character, in the following Situations,



A *Synopsis* of his Performance is engraved at the Beginning; and upon the whole, I think it very laudable, especially for the Simplicity and Neatness of most of his Marks: in which respect it far exceeds that of the other *Willis*.

The next who appeared among us to make any considerable Figure as an Author of Shorthand, I am inclined to believe [1] was Mr. *Theophilus Metcalfe*: by whom was published a Book

[1] I cannot be sure as to this, because I have not seen the first Edition. Mine is the 35th.

under

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under the Title of *RADIO-STENOGRAPHY*: Or SHORT-WRITING, the moſt *eaſy*, *exact*, *lineal*, and *ſpeedy* Method that hath ever been attained or taught. And he likewiſe publiſhed, to help Perſons in the more ſpeedy acquiring Perfection in this Art, *A School-maſter to his Radio*: explaining all the Rules thereof to the weakeſt Capacity.

After whom I chuſe to mention Mr. *Thomas Shelton*: who firſt put out a Book called *Tachygraphy*: Or SHORT-WRITING, the moſt *eaſy*, *exact*, and *ſpeedy*. And at ſome Years diſtance, he came forth with another, entitled, *Zeiglography*: Or a new Art of Short-Writing more *eaſy*, *exact*, *ſhort* and *ſpeedy* than any heretofore invented and compoſed. I meet with nothing hiſtorical in either of theſe Writers: and I purpoſely forbear to ſay more of them, becauſe their Books may eaſily be come at, and, by many, their Methods are very well known, and ſtill continue to be practiſed.

Contemporary with theſe, was another famous Short-hand Writer, who alſo publiſhed *two* Books, *viz.* Mr. *Jeremiah Rich*. The Title of the firſt, (printed 1654.) is *SEMIGRAPHY*: Or, ARTS-RARITY: proved by many honourable Perſons, and allowed by the *Learned*, to be the eaſieſt, exacteſt, and briefeſt Method of ſhort and ſwift Writing that ever was known. And in a recommendatory Epiſtle prefixed to this, and ſigned by ſeven Hands, notice is taken of a grand Trial of Mr. *John Milbourn* at the *Old-Bailey*, which (though never printed)

Mr.

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Mr. *Lilbourn* affirmed, before ſeveral Gentlemen, to be *exactly* taken by Mr. *Rich*: and he would have given the ſame under his Hand, might he have had Pen and Ink allowed him, which could not be becauſe of his cloſe Confinement. The other Book of Mr. *Rich*'s is entitled the *Pen's Dexterity*: Or, the ingenious and uſeful Art of Writing SHORT-HAND. Approved by both Univerſities, practiſed by honourable Perſons and reverend Divines, *&c.*

This is by a great deal the better and more perfect Book of the two: and I ſuppoſe may be what Mr. *Locke* means in his Treatiſe of Education [1], and recommends as containing a Method preferable to all he had ſeen. However that great Man thinks, here is room for *Improvements*; and *theſe* have been *attempted* by ſeveral, particularly Mr. *William Addy*, who owns [2] that he rather coveted and ſought to improve upon the Principles of the ingenious Mr. *Rich*, than to raiſe a Fabric *de novo* of his own. The peculiar and main Excellency of Mr. *Rich* and his Followers is profeſſed to lie, in what they call Rules for *Contracting Sentences*, by Tittles and Marks placed about Characters. So ſays Mr. *Addy* near the Middle of his Book. 'Now 'follow the *Rules of Contraction*, wherein chief-'ly the Curioſity of this Art doth ſo much tran-'ſcend all others.' *Ex. gr.* if you would write, *to come to God*; your Mark for God is ($\mathcal{y}$), and on the Left-hand ſet a Tittle thus (.$\mathcal{y}$). If you

[1] *P.* 73. *Fol. Edit.* [2] *Vid.* his Pref.

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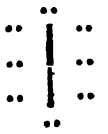
are to write, *Depart from Christ*; make the Mark for Christ, which is a Cross (×), and clap the Tittle on the Right-hand (×.). Thus a Dot *above*, is used to express *over* or *upon*: a Dot *below*, to express *understand*. And two Dots (··) in a fourfold Situation, will serve to express *Men or Sons*; *Saints*; *Women or Daughters*; *Mind or Will*; *Believers or Belief*; *Servants*; *Children*; *People*. As you see here.



In like manner the Character *m* (—) by a fourfold Situation may signify *Majesty*, *Misery*, *Mercy*, *Multitude*. For instance [1], over the Substantive it signifies *Majesty*. On the Left-hand against the middle, *Misery*. On the Right against the middle, *Mercy*. And underneath it signifies *Multitude*. But as one, of whom I shall speak next, judiciously and rightly observes, 'The greatest part of these Rules fail in their 'very Foundation, with respect to the main 'End, *viz. Speedy Writing:* because generally 'they are to contract the *former* part of Sen-'tences, and that Contraction must be signified 'by a Character that must afterwards be writ. 'Thus, suppose I am to write the *Sons of Gods*; 'I must necessarily write the *G.* for the last 'Word, to express God, before I can write the

[1] *Rich, p.* 27.

'Tittles

'Tittles at the ſide to expreſs Sons. So in each 'of the Inſtances above. Whereas the *Baſis* of 'the Contraction, or that to which it is annex-'ed, as it is to be written firſt it ought to be firſt 'pronounced.

The Perſon who makes this Obſervation is *E. Coles*, who was School-maſter in *Ruſſel-Street* by *Covent-Garden*. He publiſhed a Book entitled, The *neweſt*, *plaineſt*, and the *ſhorteſt*, SHORT-HAND; Containing

1. A brief Account of all the Short-hands extant; with their Alphabets, and ſome of the fundamental Rules.
2. A plain and eaſy Method for Beginners, leſs burthenſome to the Memory than any other.
3. A new Invention for contracting Words, with ſpecial Rules for contracting Sentences; and other ingenious Fancies both pleaſant and profitable unto all, let their Character be whoſe or what it will.

Divers of the chief Peculiarities of this Author will be found cited in my Eſſay: and there is a remarkable one that would fitly enough come in here, but it is too long, I apprehend, to tranſcribe: and they who have a mind to ſee the whole, are referred to the Book itſelf, which may be eaſily got. It is a Contrivance to expreſs with the utmoſt *Readineſs*, *Words of one Syllable*: wherewith (as he obſerves) the *Engliſh* Tongue ſo much abounds, and whence the greateſt Obſtacle to Short-writing doth ariſe.

The

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The ſum of all he offers (as I take it) is, that a *Variety* of *Letters* may do ſomewhat to anſwer the End propoſed: (as ſuppoſing we had three *a's*, three *e's*, &c.) *Variety* of *Places* will do more (as ſuppoſe Letters were put in a *threefold* Situation, *above*, *upon*, or *under* a *Line*, actually drawn, or imagined to be ſo:) and if both could be joined together, the Buſineſs would be effected, and Monoſyllables of every Sort comprehended.

I hope I ſhall be excuſed (eſpecially ſince it fell naturally in my way) the mentioning Mr. *Coles before* two other noted Authors of Short-Hand, Mr. *Steel* and Mr. *Maſon*; both of whom were in Print earlier than *Coles*, as is plain from his having inſerted into his Liſt their Alphabets.

As for Mr. *Steel*, I am credibly informed that he taught School at *Briſtol:* and the Title to the Book which he put forth is, *Short-writing* begun by *Nature*, compleated by *Art:* manifeſting the Irregularity of placing the *Artificial* before the *Natural* or *Symbolical* Contractions: and propoſing a Method more ſuited to Senſe, and more fully anſwering the Requiſites of a *compleat* Character, in the Shortning both of *Words* and *Sentences*. The Book (as he tells us) contains *three Parts*; of which the *Emblems* are the *firſt*. *The ſecond* ſhews how Words, not expreſſible by Emblems, may be regularly and conciſely written. And the *third* teacheth a *new* Invention for the more effectual contracting of Sentences like Words. In this third Part, which I eſteem the Principal, we meet

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firſt with a Table of Prefixes (as he calls them) that are in Sentences like the Conſonants to begin Words: for Example, Marks for *after*, *again*, *all*, *always*, *among*; and about fifty more ſuch Words. Then follow what he calls the TENSES or *Times*; which do reſemble, ſays he, the *ending* Conſonants. For Inſtance, *do*, *doſt*, *doth*, *did*, *didſt*, *have*, *haſt*, *hath*, *had*, *hadſt*, *ſhall*, *ſhalt*, *&c.* *am*, *is*, *are*, *art*, *&c.* whether *Active* or *Paſſive*. Next come the *ſix* PERSONS, which are in Sentences, as *Vowels* were in Words, *viz.* *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *you*, *they*. Afterwards he goes on with the following Directions, which I think it not amiſs to tranſcribe, that the Reader may ſee, and be a Judge of, what was done in the way of Writing by MOODS, TENSES, and PERSONS, *&c.* even between *forty* and *fifty Years ago*: for then (according to the beſt of my Intelligence) did Mr. *Steele*'s Book come out. In the Beginning of a Sentence, the *Perſons* and *Tenſes*, ſays he, may be *united*; of which he gives Examples, in *I do*, *thou doſt*, *he doth*, *&c.* For *not*, place a *tittle* within or upon the Mark of the Tenſe; as in *I was not*, *I cannot*, *we muſt not*, *&c.* And ſo write all the Perſons and Tenſes in Order. Likewiſe (take notice) that the *Tenſes* will *unite* with theſe *Particles*, *it*, *that*, *ſuch*, *there*, *this*, *thoſe*, *thus*, *where*, *which*, *whether*. The *Places* of the *Perſons* are according to the *ſound* of their Vowels: as

tha

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tha
he, we,
I
thou; you.

Note, The Place for *we* and *you* is ſomewhat more *diſtant* from the Letter, than *he* and *thou*.

Thus write theſe Interrogatives, *do tha* D, *do we* D· *do thou* D. *do you* D. *&c.* And *Note*, as in *Words*, the *Conſonants* were ſet in the *Vowels* places; ſo in *Sentences*, the Tenſes are to be put in the *Perſons* places about the *Prefixes*, as in writing, *after* they do; *after* he did; *again* they had, *&c.* In like manner (ſays he) may the Tenſes be written after theſe *Verbs*; *believe*, *conclude*, *conſider*, *declare*, *grant*, *find*, *expect*, *hope*, *acknowledge*, *perceive*, *ſuppoſe*, *think*, and *underſtand*: as for inſtance, believe they (tha) do *b*ᴰ believe I do *b*ᴅ believe thou doſt *b*ᴅ *&c.* This Author's Book, tho' but little known, is well worth any one's looking into; and at the end of it is a ſummary Collection of the *Characters* into coherent Matter, which is appointed to be the Learner's firſt Exerciſe to read and write out. It was printed at *London* by *T. Sowle* in *White-Hart Court*, *Grace-Church Street*. And may be had alſo at the Bible in *George-Yard*, *Lombard-Street*.

As for Mr. *Maſon* he has obtained a very great Reputation in the World (and that deſervedly) as a Short-hand Writer. His own Account of himſelf and his Books is in a

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Preface to the *laſt*, entitled *La Plume Volante:* Or, the Art of *Short-hand improv'd:* and it is as follows. 'Having delighted in 'this Art from my Youth, I practiced it for 'ſome time according to the various Rules 'that were publiſhed by others, before I at-'tempted to compoſe any Method of my own. 'The firſt Book of Short-hand which I ventur-'ed into the World had the Title of *A Pen 'pluck'd from an Eagle's Wing, &c.* which 'was chiefly founded on Mr. *Rich*'s Scheme, 'whoſe *Short-hand* at that time was very much 'in Vogue. But the Experience of a few Years 'convinced me that his Baſis was too *narrow*; 'which induced me to betake myſelf to a new 'Foundation, upon which I built with better 'Succeſs. This new Method I publiſhed un-'der the Title of *Arts Advancement* which has 'found no unkind Treatment in the World, as 'appears by the Numbers that have been print-'ed for more than twenty Years together. Not 'yet content with the Progreſs I had made in 'cultivating this Art, I applied myſelf to the 'farther Improvement of it, and perſuade my-'ſelf that the Method I now publiſh (which I 'have taught in Manuſcript for fifteen Years 'paſt) has brought it many Degrees nearer to 'Perfection than any that has yet been expoſed 'to the World.' This Author has many good *abbreviating* Rules (partly his *own*, and partly *others*) ſeveral of which are tranſcribed into my Eſſay. And one of his Rules [1] is to *contract*

[1] *R. 9. p. 61.*

by

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by the Vowels places, *divers Words* into *one* [1]: *Ex. gr. at any time: as if he had ſaid: ſay unto the Lord: &c.* But I think, ſays he [2], the moſt excelling way of Contraction is by the PERSONS, MOODS, and TENSES, of which I ſhall give you a Taſte, by 44 *Radicals*, made from the Letters and Vowels places only, in Alphabetical Order, as follow.

are	*had-ſt been*	*ſhal-t do*	*were, wert*
be	*had-ſt done*	*ſhal-t have*	*will, wilt*
can-ſt	*had-ſt had*	*ſhal-t hä been*	*wilt be*
could-ſt	*he*	*ſhal-t hä done*	*wilt do*
did-ſt	*I*	*ſhal-t hä had*	*wilt have*
do, doſt, doth	*is*	*ſhe*	*wilt hä been*
have, haſt, hath	*may-ſt*	*ſhould-ſt*	*wilt hä done*
hä been	*might-ſt*	*thee, they*	*wilt hä had*
hä done	*moſt, muſt*	*thou, though*	*would-ſt.*
hä had	*ſhall, ſhalt*	*was, waſt*	*ye, yea*
had-ſt	*ſhal-t, be*	*we, way*	*you.*

Theſe are the *Roots* (ſays he) from whence all others ſpring. But to branch them out into all their poſitive Excellencies and Uſes, in Application or Conjunction with each other, would extend to 688. a Number too large for this place: and therefore I muſt refer you to a *ſingle Sheet* I have compoſed for that Purpoſe, entitled *A regular and eaſy Table of Natural Contractions by the Perſons, Moods, and Tenſes, &c.* which poſitive and affirmative Clauſes in the

[1] Mr. *Metcalfe's* laſt Chapter treats of ſuch Contraction; ſhewing how *three* or *four* Words may be joined in *one*; *ex. gr. as it is: as it is ſaid: that it was: for Chriſt's ſake: &c.* So *Shelton* Chap. 12. of Writing three or more Words as *one Word.* [2] *P.* 64.

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ſaid ſheet, any ingenious Perſon may (at pleaſure) turn into *Interrogatives*, or Queſtions aſked, by inverting or changing the Words; and alſo into *Negatives*, by adding the Mark for *not* to every one of them; ſome of which are various ways expreſſed, yet *all regular:* inſomuch that their Number might be extended to above 5000 Words and Sentences, without charge to the Memory [1].

I have only to mention now two more Books of Short-hand, ſet forth later than any of Mr. *Maſon*'s, *viz.* Mr. *Tanner*'s and Mr. *Weſton*'s. The former is very *ſmall* containing 41 Pages in 12°. and the Title of it is, The *plaineſt*, *eaſieſt*, and *prettieſt* Method of Writing SHORT-HAND ever yet publiſhed. *Diu multumque Deſideratum. London* 1712. We find indeed in the Title Page only the *initial* Letters of the Author's Name, *F. T.* But mine has a Dedication (tho' not printed yet writ by himſelf) *To the* Right Honourable *Charles Benſon*, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he ſubſcribes himſelf, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant *F. Tanner*, *the Author*. It is rightly obſerved by him *p.* 38, 40. that as in Short-writing the *Alphabet if fundamental to* EVERY THING *elſe*, *much depends upon the Choice of it:* and it ought to be compoſed of Strokes and Letters the moſt

[1] To aſſiſt Perſons in underſtanding and uſing theſe, the Author publiſhed a Key to them, in a little Book that he calls *Aurea Clavis*: Or, a Golden Key to the Cabinet of Contractions; unlocking all the Myſteries and ſeeming Difficulties of an engraved Sheet of *Short-hand: Anno* 1695.

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ſimple that may be, naturally to join together without Co-incidence. His own he thinks is ſuch, for the compiling of which above thirty printed Books of Short-Hand were (he tells us) diligently peruſed and ſtudied. The Reader will be deſirous perhaps to ſee this Alphabet of his, and it is at the Bottom of the engraven Plate, with which I am willing that mine may be compared.

Mr. *Weſton*'s Book is in 8vo, containing full 200 Pages. What makes it ſo large (he tells us [1]) is not the number of its Rules, but the *Dictionary*, *Specimen*, *Obſervations* [2], *&c.* It is entitled, *Stenography compleated:* Or, The *Art of* SHORT-HAND brought *to Perfection*, Being the moſt *eaſy*, *exact*, *lineal*, *ſpeedy*, and *legible* Method extant: WHEREBY *can be joined in every Sentence at leaſt two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, *ſix*, *ſeven*, *or more Words together in one*, without taking off the Pen in the twinkling of an Eye; And that by the SIGNS of the *ENGLISH Moods*, *Tenſes*, *Perſons*, *Particles*, *&c.* NEVER BEFORE INVENTED. By this new Method (he ſays) any who can but tolerably write their Names in Round-hand, may with eaſe (by this Book alone, without any Teacher) take down from the Speaker's Mouth any *Sermon*, *Speech*, *Trial*, *Play*, *&c.* Word by Word though they know

[1] Pref. *p.* 2. [2] The Dictionary has 82 Pages. The Abſtract of it 20. Specimen 8. Deducting which, you will ſee how much is taken up in Characters with their Significations to be learned, Directions, Shortning Rules, Joining Rules, Obſervations, and Explications, *&c.*

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nothing of *Latin:* And may likewiſe read one another's Writing diſtinctly be it ever ſo long after it is written. To perform theſe by any other Short-hand Method extant, is utterly *impoſſible*, as is evident from the Books themſelves.

Thus have I endeavoured to trace the Hiſtory of ſhort and ſwift Writing in our own Nation, and to ſhew the *gradual Advances* made herein, from the firſt Invention down to the preſent Time. And I think that both with reſpect to the Cultivation and Practice of ſuch a way of Writing, no People upon Earth can juſtly pretend to diſpute the Pre-eminence with the *Engliſh*. The neighbouring Nations indeed, even the moſt celebrated for Skill in *other* Arts, muſt be reckoned Strangers to *Short-hand*, if not abſolutely, yet in Compariſon with *us*. Accordingly Mr. *Locke* ſays he had been told, that this was an Art known *only* in *England* [1]. And the Author of the Eſſay on Literature declares, that he ſcarce ever met with any who underſtood it in *France* or *Spain* [2]: Though as to the *French*, I am aſſured, they have got a Short-hand Book, which was publiſhed a good while ago, and is entitled, *Tachygraphie, ou l'art d'ecrire auſſi Vît qu'on parle*, 12°.

But notwithſtanding ſo many of the *Engliſh* have laboured and done worthily in cultivating *Short-hand*; and it is now certainly far improved among us beyond what it was at the beginning; I cannot agree that this Art has been

[1] *Locke* on Educ. *p.* 72. [2] *P.* 108.

yet

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yet *compleated:* much leſs can I agree that it has been brought to the *utmoſt Perfection it is capable of.* There ſeems to me to be ſtill room left for divers *Improvements* in it: and whether I am miſtaken or not, all Perſons verſed in the Art, after having peruſed the following Eſſay, are left to judge. The *Foundation* here is manifeſtly *new*; it being an Alphabet moſt of whoſe Letters are *doubly* expreſſed: by means of which you may, if you pleaſe, diſtinguiſh [1] between Words with Vowels ſounded *ſhort*, and others with the ſame Vowels ſounded *long: Ex. gr. bad* and *bade*; *dam* and *dame*; *rag* and *rage*; *din* and *dine*; *fin* and *fine*; *win* and *wine*, *&c.* So likewiſe you have it in your Power to diſtinguiſh between *Vowels* and *Diphthongs*, near akin: as in *bran* and *brain*; *ran* and *rain*; *hot* and *hoot*; *ſhot* and *ſhoot*, *&c.* [2] And beſides being able thus to *diſtinguiſh* (particularly in Monoſyllables) by the help of a double Alphabet, you can hereby write above 1500 ſuch Words, in the Way wiſhed for by Mr. *Coles*,

[1] *Vid. Cap.* 3 & 4. [2] Perhaps I ſhall be told that this is being over-nice in diſtinguiſhing Words: we want no Places at all for Diphthongs, and only three for Vowels: the Senſe and Connection will inſtantly ſhew how we are to read. But if *Diſtinctneſs* can be preſerved conſiſtently with *Speed*, where is the harm? None, I ſuppoſe, will offer to complain that the *Reading* is made too *eaſy* or *certain.*——And it would not be amiſs, I conceive, to have Letters doubled as mine are, though it were only for the ſake of diſtinguiſhing Words written with *Diphthongs* from thoſe wrote with *ſingle Vowels:* which may be in a good meaſure performed, by appropriating *initial* Letters to the one and *Finals* to the other.

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with a *ſingle* Duct of the Pen, or however *without taking it off*: and provided you keep to the Rule, they will all be ſufficiently legible at any time after the Writing is finiſhed.

Since then theſe valuable Ends are to be anſwered by my double Alphabet, who would not reconcile himſelf to it, was it attended with all the Difficulty which ſome at firſt view may be apt to imagine? But there is ſuch an apparent *Similarity* or *Reſemblance* between the *two* Rows of Letters, that *both* are learned almoſt as ſoon as *one*: And I believe you will find this Alphabet upon Trial to be little more Charge and Burden to the Memory, than if it was *ſingle* throughout. Beſides be pleaſed to conſider that there is nothing ſtrange in a double Alphabet, unleſs the introducing of it into Short-hand. We, and all Nations in *Europe*, have the like for *common Writing* and *Printing*: and in ſome of the *Oriental* Alphabets, *all*, or *moſt*, of the Letters are expreſſed not only two, but three, and four ways. Nay, there is ſcarce a *Short-hand* of Note, in which you do not find *one* at leaſt of the Letters doubled and the beſt of all, in my Eſteem [1], has no fewer than *five* ſo: *b*, *q*, *s*, *u*, and *x*.

But not only have I attempted to improve Short-hand Writing by laying a *new* and (as I apprehend) *better Baſis* for it: The Reader will perceive Endeavours for the ſame Purpoſes, through the whole of the Superſtructure. And I ſhall preſent him in ſeveral Chapters of the fol-

[1] Mr. *Maſon's*.

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lowing Book, along with the principal Inventions and Contrivances of *others*, not a few that I may venture to call my *own*. As in the Chapter which contains a *Table of Prepoſitions and Terminations:* That, containing *general Directions* for various *Endings* of Words: That, of *General* ſhortning Rules. Thoſe of *Auxiliary Verbs*; *Pronouns*; *Particles*; and *hieroglyphick Characters*. Wherefore although this is not publiſhed to the World as a perfect Treatiſe of Short-hand (which might be thought to import, that every Letter is expreſſed by the propereſt Strokes to ſuit all the Joinings of it in our Language; and that no Marks are ill choſen, or miſapplied, *&ſim.*) yet the Author preſumes the Book may well be allowed to anſwer its *Title*; and ſhould it prove ſerviceable to Mankind, in Religious or Civil Affairs, it will afford him a peculiar Satisfaction, and he will have the chief Recompence that was expected for whatever Time and Pains may herein have been beſtowed.

POSTSCRIPT.

THERE are ſome Obſervations and Advices with regard to *learning* and *reading* Short-hand, which it may not be amiſs to ſubjoin here before I conclude.

You need get by heart (ſtudiouſly and of ſet purpoſe I mean) little more than is contained in the twelve firſt Chapters of the Eſſay: Thoſe which follow being intended to be barely read over with attention once or twice, and looked into occaſionally afterwards. And in order to the getting by heart what has now been pointed out, I would adviſe that an Hour or two ſhould be beſtowed in it daily for the Space of a *Month*; in which time I imagine it may be pretty well maſtered by a Perſon of common Capacity and Diligence. For I dare venture

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venture to assure him the Difficulty will sensibly lessen as he gets forward: particularly after he is past the sixth Chapter.

When you are qualified to enter upon Writing, let *Exactness* be chiefly minded. Affect not, especially at first, to write fast, so much as true: Be careful therefore to set your Letters in the right Positions, to make the Angles of them sharp and clean, and the circular and other Parts duly proportioned. Let your Writing, for Size, exceed the Engraving, and be near as large again. Forbear to *join* Words (unless where the Conjunction is quite natural and easy) till you are able to write them tolerably well *separated*. Keep your Lines at a sufficient Distance from each other, lest the Joinings of the Consonants should happen to reach too far, and mingle with the Line above and beneath. And remember that in this (as every other) Short-hand, a Liberty is allowed you of varying the Characters, to suit it more to the Business you would employ it in *.

Write but little at a Time whilst you are in the state of Beginners; and be sure do not neglect to *read over* what you have written, either presently, or soon afterwards. In the reading Part you cannot fail to have the Advantage of those who follow the old Methods: Because you write more orthographically by far, and have a great many fewer *Ambiguities*. Besides *those* hinted at, *Chap.* 3. *Note* 1. I think it proper to apprise you of a few more, which are the principal, and indeed only ones, I can at present recollect. *l* with a Tittle in *ai*'s place, is capable of being read *lay*, and *allay*: with a Dot in the place of *i*, it reads *lie*, *Eli*, or *alley*. The said Letter with *dr* annexed is expressive of *Ladder*, and *Elder*. *lm* is *Lamb* or *Elm*. *mt*, *mat* or *Emmet*. *n* with *final k*, *nock*, or *Enoch*. *s*, with a Dot in *ai*'s place is *say*, or *Essay*: and having *x* joined to it, *sex*, or *Essex*. *bl*, with a Tittle in *o*'s place, expresses *bellow* and *blow*. *cr*, *dr*, *fr*, *sl*, *sp*, with a Dot in *i*'s place, read *cry*, and *carry*; *dry*, and *derry*; *fry*, and *ferry*; *try*, and *tarry*; *sly*, and *sally*; *spy*, and *sappy*. Also *brd*, *brn*, *slt*, *slm*, *sml*, read *brad*, and *bard*; *bran*, and *barn*; *slam*, and *Salem*; *smell*, and *Samuel*. And even these (or any other such) *Ambiguities* or *double* Readings, the ingenious Learner will find it very possible to obviate, without being directed, in case he thinks it worth his while.

* *Locke* on Educ. *p.* 72.

FINIS.

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Abbreviationes Singulares. p. 345.

ἄρα		γράμμα	
πάντα		ἐν τῷ	
εἰσι.		πῦρ	
οὗ οὕτως		ἡμέρα	
μοναχὸς		κόσμος	
ὅσιος		νύκτα	
λόγος		δαιμόνιον	
ταῦτα		ὥρα	

Nomina propria Abbreviata. p. 348.

Ακύλας		Θεοδοτίων	
Αθανάσιος		Ιερουσαλὴμ	
Δαυὶδ		Ισραὴλ	
Δίδυμος		Ιωάννης,	

Notæ Rhetoricæ et Musicæ p. 353. 359. 360.

περὶ · τοῦ · ÷ τὰ · αὐ ÷ αὐτὰ ·

πῶς ἔμιξεν ὁ ῥήτωρ τοὺς τόπους τῶν τοῦ ἀντιδικοῦ προτάσεων

νόμισμα, vel νομίσματα.

τραχὺ νόμισμα.

μιλλιαρήσιον ἕν.

μιλλιαρήσια δύο.

Quædam Notæ Tironis ac Senecæ.

VERUS	QUO	CADIT	LIGAT
Verax	Quoquo	Abscidit	Ab
Veritas	Quoque	Accidit	Al
Veritates	Quousque	Con	Ad
Veritatem	Quocum	De	Con
Veritate	Quocunque	Dis	Re
Veritatis	Quodam	Ex	Ob
Veritatibus	Quonam	In	Obligatio

Mr. Tanner's Alphabet

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p qu r

s t u v w x y z

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An ESSAY towards a farther Improvement of Short-Hand,

By

Philip Gibbs.

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Chap: I.

Containing the Alphabet with Remarks.

a	c	a.	n	—	in.
b	p q	by, but.	o	ν	oh, o.
d	ɔ >	and, wou'd.	p	σ ⌐	prince, up.
e	°	he.	q	q	Question.
f	˥ 7	if, of.	r	r ʌ	are, our.
g	ʃ ˥	age, God.	s	ı ı	is, so.
h	⌐ ⌐	has, house.	t	/	the.
i	ı	I.	u	ᴓ ᴓ	you, eve.
j	˥ ˩	Jesus, Just.	w	ɣ ʎ	we, how.
k	∩ ∧	King, cou'd.	x	x	Christ.
l	∪ ∨	Ell, all, Lord.	y	y	way
m	\ ʕ	him, from.	z	z	his.

Remarks.

1 The great and singular Advantage of having this double Alphabet, will be shewn Afterwards in Chap: 3.d and 4.th And that both Rows of Letters might be learned and remembred almost as easily as one, a Resemblance between them is contriv'd which appears at sight, and is (I think) ye nearest and best that the Form of Letters in each will admit.

2.d Direction, tis presum'd, would be needless with respect to A way of Making the Letters, it being obvious and plain to any who can write Long-Hand. Only take notice, that s, is capable of being carried upward particularly after l, & n, thus ˩, ⌋ : t may be drawn either up or down, as shall be found most convenient and expeditious; and all Letters (except x and y) must be finisht without taking off the Pen.

3.d The Letters joyn naturally enough together; and the Rule to be observed in joyning 'em is, where you end one, there

there begin the next. Ex. gr ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ ab, ad, bd, bf, &c

4th. The Reason of leaving out c is, because it has ye Sound of k, or s; one or other of which therefore must be used (as we shall shew) instead of it, wherever it occurs.

5th. If r. immediately follows another Consonant, it is Sufficiently Expressed by a small stroke of the Pen coming from the End of the Consonant. This stroke for the most part is carried upwards; as in ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ br, dr, gr, sr &c but the Form of some consonants requires it to be drawn another way: as in ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ hr, lr, nr, pr. This Last way will do only, at the **End** of Words: The first may be practic'd likewise at the **Beginning**, or in the **Middle**.

6th. Persons ought to be perfect in the Alphabet, so as to be able to make any Letter readily and truly, before they offer to proceed further: And the Significations of the Letters (which are set over against them) should be got well by Heart. The first b, stands for **by**; the 2d. but The first d; for **and**; the 2d. would. The first l for **Ell**, and all; the 2d. for, **Lord** &c.

Chap.

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Chap: II.

Containing a Select Number of **Double** *and* **Treble Consonants**, *with Remarks.*

ch	⌐ c	which.	pr	ϙ	power.
chr	⊂	church.	sh	ϟ ϟ	ash, flesh.
dth	∂	doeth.	st	⌐ ⌐	state, must.
ft	⌐	oft.	th	⊢	that.
lth	ϑ	health.	thr	ϑ	there.
pl	∽	people	wh	ω	who.

Remarks

1 *These combinations of Consonants occur so frequently, that the being able to Express them by* **Simple** *and* **easy** *Characters, must be of great Use, Those here propos'd are Such: Eight out of the twelve are either derived from, or compounded of, ye Letters of the Alphabet.*

2. *The first Character for* **ch**, *may be used in* **any** *part of a Word where it occurs; the Second at ye* **End** *of a Word* **only**.

3. *In some Cases* **ft** *at the End of a Word may be more conveniently Exprest thus,* ⌐: *And* **st** *thus* ⌐.

4. *Instead of writing* (⊢) *at* **length** *after characters of an upright form, as* ⊢ ⊢ ⌐ ⌐ **contract** *it thus:* ⊢ ⊢ ⊢ ⊢.

I would advise the Learner to fix these Characters (and the words for which they stand) well in his memory, before he proceeds any farther.

Chap.

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Chap: III
Of the Method of Expressing Vowels when Single

The Letters called Vowels are six viz. a, e, i, o, u, and y. And if any of these Begins a Word, Express it by its proper Character, Thus: ab ; add ; Ebb ; ed ; ek ; ep ; Il ; od ; ud ; yar &c.

Except the Consonant following has clearly the Sound of the Vowel (which is frequently the Case as to a and e, ex. gr. in Alter, Arbor, Ardent, Effort, Ell, Elder, Ember, End, Err, Essay &c:) for you'll learn by the Sequel, that either you don't need to express the Vowel at all, or both it and the Consonant adjoining are to be written by a mark somewhat arbitrary; for the sake of distinguishing between words, and to make the Reading of 'em more certain and easie.

But if these Vowels occur in the Middle of Words; 'tis possible to Express 'em (without their being formally mark'd) by particular ways of Disposing and Joyning the Characters for the Consonants wherebetween they are preceded & followed. Ex. gr. To Express a & e. Let the Characters for what comes before And after them be intirely of the first Rows, Whether in the Alphabet, or Table of double and treble Consonants, and regularly joyned together. In fewer words: Initials joyning only with Initials express a and e. Thus babe, ; bad, bed ; ball, bell ; band, bend ; brand, den ; fan, fen ; hat ; lane ; pan, pen &c. chaff ; change ; Chap ; prance ; stand &c.

So to Express o, and u, Let the Characters for what precedes and follows them be either of the first and second Rows, or of the second and first, or only the second, (as shall be found most Convenient;) And these likewise duly conjoynd

joind. In fever words: Initials joining with finals, finals with Initials, and with themselvs, Express o & u. Thus bob ; bode ; bog ; bug ; bold ; roast ; just ; dub ; fob ; hot ; hut ; shot ; shut ; store &c. See below in the Notes *

To Express i and y, make use of Initial Characters, but let them be written Separately, and have a Like Distance and Position with that which You see in the Examples I here give. bid ; bind ; dine ; fine ; hind ; line ; pin ; pint ; shine ; whine ; thyme ; thyne &c.

Any single Vowel at the End of Words, is Express'd only by a Dot or Tittle plact near the Consonant going before: for the difference of Situation will shew what ỹ Vowel is.

Ex. gr. in upright & Sloping Characters ỹ Situation is thus.

In other flat Characters 'tis thus.

Ex. gr. fa ; fy ; shy ; go ; so l. ; to l. ; &c.

I omit e because it is not wanted as You'll find by ỹ sequel.

---

* Notes —

1 Monosyllables having a, e, o, or u, in the Middle (of which there are about 1600.) create the chief Difficulty in Short-Hand Writing: & nothing more plainly shews the peculiar advantage of our Double Alphabet, than that by the Help of it all these Monosyllables may be expreſs'd with Great Dispatch, without taking off the Pen, and with little or no Danger of Mistake in Reading. a & e are so like in — sound that they require but one way of Expression; especially — since by which soever of them we read scarce any Error can Arise but what the Sense will presently discover and correct.

o and u

o and u, are to be variously Expreſs'd, and will be easily distinguish'd, by using for the latter none but Characters of the ſecond Rows: and for the former Characters of Both mixt. Thus bode bud ; dog ; dug ; hog ; hug ; rogue ; rug ſock ; ſuck ; ſtrong ; ſtrung ; &c.

2. The Longer words are, the more Liberty may you take of uſing Initials and finals promiſcuously, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. And even in Monoſyllables, there is no Neceſſity of Adhering to these Rules constantly and without variation. For two Initial Characters may be used to Expreſs the same as an Initial and final, provided they join better, and also that your Reading with a, or e, betweene them makes no English word. Ex. gr. chub ; chone &c. With the same proviſo Initials and finals are to be used sometimes rather than Initials. As in lap ; ſtab ; ſtubble &c.

3. t, being carried upwards and downwards, answers the End of two: for when Letters join with it at the top, a, or e, is Supposed to be between; when at the bottom o, or u. Ex. gr. tabby tub ; tod ; tag or ; tug ; tack ; tall ; toll tap ; top ; &c.

Also you understand a, or e, to be between, when t follows in Conjunction with any Initial characters: and o, or u, where it follows in Conjunction with finals. Ex. gr. reads bat, or bet ; bot date ; dot ; gate ; got ; hat ; hot ; late ; lot ; &c.

4. If Learners please they may by means of another n, distinguish each of these four Vowels in Writing & reading thus

a, by two Initial Characters :
e, by an Initial and final :
o, by a final and Initial :
u, by two finals : —— } joind.

Perhaps this way will be found more difficult than the other, especially at first, and it may be attended with some few joinings not quite natural; which are the only objections (I am aware) can be raiſ'd against it. The Learner is Left here to chuſe for himself the way He ſhall like beſt.

Chap

Chap: IV.

f the Method of Expressing Vowels when two of them come together.

1. If two Vowels meet, but fall in Different Syl-
bles, I dont see how they can be quicker express'd
an according to the Rules given by other writers
f Short-Hand; viz putting a Tittle in the Place
f the former Vowel, and a Character in the place
f the Latter. Cole says, Having made a tittle in
e first Vowels place, write the following Char-
cter in the place of the Second, from that Tittle:
mer adds, or else in an even line with it. Thus
oel, ⌒ ; Lion ⌣ ; riot, ⌒ ; &c.
xcept duel, gruel, cruel, &c which need to be writ
nly by ⌣ in u's place ⌣ ⌣ ⌣ &c.
2. If two Vowels meet and are sounded in the
ame Syllable we term ém Diphthongs; and these
re ai, ay, au, ea, ee, eu, ie, oa, oi, oo, ou, ue: a long
vith which may be rank't (as being Equivalent to
u, eu, and ou) aw, ew, ow.
But ai and ay, agree perfectly in Sound. And eu, ew
nd ue, agree very nearly. So likewise ee, ie, ea;
nd oo, ou, ow. Wherefore (as you'l see afterwards)
we want to express only 8. of these Diphthongs, ai,
u, ea, ee, eu, oa, oi, oo. And the way of Express-
ng them varies, according as their place in words
happens to be.
At the Beginning, Express ém by particular Characters, viz.
i, by a; au, by u; ea, by e; ee, by ə; eu, by ᵓ;
i, by ⌒; oa, by -c; ou, by o. Ex. gr. aid ᵃ; ail
a; aim ᵃ; air ᵃ; airy ᵃ; augur ᵘ; austere ᵘ;
each

each e ; ear ; ease ; eat ; eagle ; eunuch ; ever ; oath ; oar ; oat ; oil ; oyster ; oozy oz ; owl o ; own o , &c.

In the **Middle** *of Words*, **ai**, **ea**, **oa**, *and* **eu**, *are to be express'd by putting the Consonants that come after them, a little distant from those going before, and in such Situations as the Dots about b, m, and p, represent:* ai ea oa eu *Ex. gr.* bail, ; bait, ; brain, ; drain, ; lain, ; main, ; pain, ; rain, ; chain, ; strain, ; &c. bead, ; bread, ; lead, ; &c. broad, ; load, ; road, ; toad, ; &c. feud, ; pewd, ; pewter &c.

In like manner you Express the Rest, by using before, or after them, or (perhaps) both, **final** *Letters instead of* **Initials**.

Thus au ee oi oo au

Ex. gr. brawn, ; dawn, ; drawn, ; fawn, ; lawn, ; &c. breed, ; creed, ; deed, ; feed, ; freed, ; need, ; reed, ; &c. coin, ; join, ; loin, ; &c. boot, ; foot, ; hoot &c. bout, ; bound, ; drown'd, ; ground, ; hound, ; rout, ; stout, ; &c. *Vid Notes below* *

In the **End**, *each is to be Express'd by a Tittle set in its place. Thus*, bay, ; bray, ; clay, ; claw, ; hay, ; haw, ; lay, ; law, ; ray, ; raw, ; pea, ; tea, ; sea, ; see, ; brew, ; brow ; hue, ; cow, ; mew, ; mow, ; &c.

---

* 1. *'Tis left to the Learners Discretion to observe these Rules, more or less strictly (both in Monosyllables and Words of Greater length) as Distinctness in Writing and Reading shall require.*

2. a, *where Sounded* **long**, *in Several words, may be writ, as* **ai**, *Ex. gr. in braces,* ; *dace* ; *fate* ; &c. *So* i *as* oi *in dine* ; *fine* ; &c. & u, *as* eu, *in brute* ; *flute* ; *lute* ; &c.

Chap

Chap: V.

Containing a Table (which is to be got well by Heart) of Abbreviating Marks or Characters for the Beginnings and Endings of Long Words, commonly called Prepositions and Terminations.

ac	⌒	act	fication	φ	edification
adv	⅄	advantage	figure	f	figure
ag	ε	Egg	for	⅂	for
am	⅂	arm	form	f	form
ar	⅂	err	found } fund }	}	found
ass	⅂	ass			
at	⅃	at	fullness	⅃	fullness
bes	⅄	he is.	gress	g	egress
ieve } ive }	ⅇ	sieve	im	⅄	him
			ing	—	thing
ception	ⅇ	exception	irr	⅂	ire
circum	(	about	magis	m	magistrate
claim	⅂	claim	mount	m	mount
clude	⅄	conclude	ness	¬	never y less
com } cum }	⅄	come	nounce	n	an ounce
			or	⅃	ore
con	⅄	cone	orth	⅃	orthodox
contra, o, i	∈	country	par	⅃	pare.
count	⅄	count	per	⅃	power.
duct	⅄	duct	plication	⅃	application
flect } flict }	⅄	inflict.	por } pur }	⅃	pure
ference	⅂	inference	pound	p	pound

posi-

position	⚲	position	spect	⚲	inspect
pra } pre }	ϭ	pray	stitute	⚲	statute
			stitution	⚲	institution
pro } pru }	ρ	pro	super	⚲	superior
			temp } tempt }	⚲	tempt
prove	ρ	prove			
probation	⚲	probation	trans	⚲	on y. other sid
pulse	⚲	pulse	trib	⚲	tribe
putation	⚲	computation	vers	⚲	verse
quisition	⚲	acquisition	version	⚲	version
re	⚲	indeed.	vert	⚲	subvert
rect	⚲	erect	volve	⚲	valve
sanct	⚲	saint	volution	⚲	evolution
scribe	⚲	scribe	vulse	⚲	convulsiv
servation	⚲	observation	un	⚲	one
solve	⚲	solve;	union	⚲	union
some } sume }	⚲	some	under	⚲	under
			ward	⚲	ward

You may Observe that some of these are only beginnings *of Word others only* Endings; *several are* both. *And as they are of vast Use in quic Writing, they must be learn't perfectly by Heart. And You ar to join 'em to themselves and other Characters, in the most natural easy way; and (if possible) without taking of your Pen.*

Thus: acting ⌒ ; *enact* ⌒ ; *react* ⌒ ; *transact* ⌒ *advise* ⚲ ; *account* ⚲ ; *amount* ⚲ ; *congress* ⚲ ; *digre* ⚲ ; *ingress* ⚲ ; *aversion* ⚲ ; *reversion* ⚲ ; *&c*

You'l find several more of these, which cou'd not well be inserte here, amongst the additons in Chap: Last: And each you ma observe, has a particular signification set down over-against or after it.

Chap

Chap: VI.

Containing General Directions with respect to various Endings of Words.

1. able and ible, after Consonants, may oftentimes be best written by (⌣) joined to the preceding character, as thus: fable ⌒; table ⌒; eatable ⌒; enable ⌒; commendable ⌒; horrible ⌒; terrible ⌒; possible ⌒; &c. —— If a Vowel or Diphthong goes before, put (ɾ) in it's Place: ex. gr. alonable ⌒; liable ⌒; payable ⌒ &c.

2. acle, icle, ical, and icul, are (according to Reason) to be expreſs'd with Advantage, by (⌣) crossing the last Consonant: as in tackle ⌒; bicycle ⌒; particle ⌒; comical ⌒; tragical ⌒; difficult ⌒ &c.

3. Express adge, edge, and idge, by the second consonant (ȷ) joining with Initials: as badge ⌒; fadge ⌒; hedge ⌒; ledge or alledge ⌒; pledge ⌒; wedge ⌒; bridge ⌒; ridge ⌒; —— So odge and udge by the same Character joining with finals: as dodge ⌒; lodge ⌒; budge ⌒; drudge ⌒; grudge ⌒; judge ⌒ &c.

4. ation, aſhion, aſsion; likewise eſion and eſſion, are to be writ by (ſ) as nation ⌒; station ⌒; faſhion ⌒; faſhionable ⌒; paſſion ⌒; paſſionate ⌒; ſeſſion ⌒; adheſion ⌒; cohesion ⌒; &c.

5. full, is Expreſs'd by (⌣) Enlarg'd; leſs by the same character diminiſh'd: ex. gr. brimfull ⌒; handfull ⌒; carefull ⌒; careleſs ⌒; joyfull ⌒; joyleſs ⌒; rueful ⌒ &c.

6. Expreſs

6. *Expreſs* **hood**, *by leaving out* h, *and ſetting* d *in the Diphthong* oo *place, from the Letter that preceeds. ex. gr. Manhood* ; *Knighthood* ; *Widowhood* &c.

7. **iſh** *after a Conſonant, is ſignified by a ſmall ſtroke drawn thro', or at the* **End** *of the Conſonant as in diſh* ; *fiſh* ; *modiſh* ; *garniſh* ; *popiſh* &c. — *When a Vowel or Diphthong goes before, put a dot, or elſe* ( ) *in it's place: as Aguiſh* ; *boyiſh* &c.

8. **iſion**, *and* **iſion**, *are Expreſs'd by the ſaid ſtroke ſomewhat lengthen'd: as Ambition* ; *addition* ; *condition* ; *deriſion* ; *viſion* &c.

9. **iſm**, *is writ by* ( ) *joining with the foregoing characters thus: chriſm* ; *priſm* ; *ſchiſm* ; *paganiſm* ; *hobbiſm* ; *turciſm* &c.

10. **ious** *by this Mark* ( ) *joind to the End of a Conſonant; or ſet in a Vowels and Diphthongs place: thus, odious* ; *pious* ; *joyous* &c.

11. **ly**, *in many Adverbs is to be expreſs'd only by a Dot in it's Place: as badly* ; *bravely* ; *gladly* ; *hotly* ; *madly* ; *ſadly* &c.

12. **otion** *and* **ution** *are writ by* ( ) *as lotion* ; *motion* ; *notion* ; *potion* ; *diminution* ; &c.

13. *For* **rer ror** (*and you may add* **rior**) **Maſon** *directs to caſt* r *from the Conſonant each way. as— bearer* ; *terrour* ; *inferior* &c.

14. **tion**, **ſion** *and* **ion**, *may be expreſs'd by a tittle ſet in the preceding Conſonant, if it be curv'd, or have any hollow part: Ex. gr. Action* ; *faction* ; *direction* ; *expreſſion* ; *halcyon* ; *pavilion* ;

ſtal

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stallion & c.

15. *Express* iction, *and* uction, *after* d, *and* str, *by a Dot set in* ( ) *and* ( ) ( ) *and* ( ) *Thus* indiction ; *prediction* ; *reduction* ; *restriction* ; *instruction* ; *destruction* & c.

16. s, *at the End, as a Note of the Plural Number, and Genitive Case of Nouns, or the third Person Singular of Verbs, is Express'd by a Tittle put* behind, *in the most* Convenient *Place: as in Writing beds* ; *bands* ; *or bands* ; *brains* ; *drinks* or & c.
The, Airs motion a ; *churches right* ; *Gods name* ; & c. *He blames* ; *Claims* &c.
So likewise when it follows Letters cut off by Apostrophe, [*and is a Contraction of* is, his, *or* us :— Cole.] *as it's* ; *there's* ; *where's* ; *who's* ; *he's* ; *she's* ; *let's* ; *from's* ; & c.

17. *Express* ship *by* ( ) *a little turn'd up at the End: as courtship* ; *friendship* ; *township* ; *worship* ; *worshiper* ; *worshipfull* ; & c.

18. sity, *or* city, *after* a, i, *and* o, *by a* touch *behind* ( ) *or the Consonant going before. Thus capacity* ; *sagacity* ; *loquacity* ; *veracity* ; *rusticity* ; *curiosity* & c.

19. th ( ) *as in Earth* ; *dearth* ; *birth* . *So if need be* eth.

20. Unk, *and* Unct, *may be Express'd by* ( ) *or* ( ) *joining full against the preceding character: as, punk* ; *stunk* ; *shrunk* ; *juncture* . *Hence by incerting a Dot you Express* unction: *Ex. gr.* *Conjunction* ; *disjunction* ; *injunction* & c.

Chap.

Chap: VII
Containing other General *Shortning-Rules.*

1. *Regard the Pronunciation* more *than true-Spelling of Words; Let no Letters be* doubled; & omit *such as are not at all, or but little sounded. For affable, therefore, write* afabl; *affirm,* afirm; *bubble,* bubl; *collect,* colect; *for babe,* bab; *beauty,* buty; *bright,* brit; *debt,* det; *dumb,* dum; *cough,* kof; *ghost,* gost; *gnat,* nat; *gnash,* nash; *Phlegm* flem; *Physic,* fisik; *Psaltery,* saltry; *Plague,* Plag; *Rheum,* reum; *Science,* siens; *Vien* Vû; &c.

2. *In a considerable number of* Long *Words some part may very well be left out: and 'tis needless indeed to write more of* any *Word, than is requisite to Distinguish it from others, and make the reading of it Easy. Hence for affinity write only* afin. *alabaster,* alab. *appurtenance,* apurt. *beyond,* bey. *bulrush,* bulr. *circumlocution,* circu *concatenation* concat. *fugitive,* fug. *iniquity* iniq. *inexaustable,* inexh. *misfortune,* miffor. *offscouring,* ofsc. *obnoxious,* obn. *perquisite,* perq. *preeminen* preem. *prerogative* prerog. *purblind* purbl. *quintesence,* quint. *superstructure,* superstr. *sublunary,* subln. *Vagabond,* Vag. *vengeance,* Veng. *consubstantiate,* consub. *transubstantiate* transub. & c. *All these instances Except the two last, are borrowed from* M^r. Coles, *who saies many more may b*

aa

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added: Particularly of Adjectives whose Adverbs rarely occur, and Verbs which meet with nothing but a derivative of their own. As Exquisite, Exq. frivolous, friv. inordinate, inord. inexcusable, inexk. preposterous prepost. unfortunate unfort. &c. So aſsvage, asw. atribute, atrib. bequeath, beq. &c. [The rest of the Examples you may see in him] And if you'l charge your memory (He saies) so far as to venture on a little Ambiguity, you'l find the field Exceedingly Enlarged.

3. The same Author tells you that the Articles a, and the, may for the most part be omitted, (as they allways are in Latin) yet the Sense not ajot interrupted. And he thinks you may Very well omit the Personal terminations eſt, and eth, in ỹ present tense of Verbs. For why (saies he) may not the Nominative Case Determine the Verb, as well as the Verbal termination supply the Defect of the Nominative Case; than which nothing is more frequent. Thus thou goest, he goeth is to be written by thou go, he go; thou killest he killeth, by thou kill, he kill &c.

4. This Author also observes that those who understand Latin, may write by words in that Language especially when they are considerably shorter than the English. Ex. gr. Vi, (ϙ) by Vertue of; ob, (ϕ) by reason of; cis, (ϟ) on this side; trans, (ϖ) on the other or further side of; si, (ι) if so be that; præ, (ϭ) in Comparison of de (ϳ) con

concerning ; vix, (ᴏx) with much ado &c. ——— This leads me to Observe That such as understand Greek and Hebrew, and are likewise skill in the Mathematical and other Sciences, may be help'd in Writing expeditiously by Letters and Characters borrowed from those Languages and Sciences. Ex. gr. αω Expresses Alpha and Omega: ' a Iot ; " Jehovah ; &c. = Equal and Equal to ; √ root ; ∛ square root &c. (Hence √ radicality.) ∸ continual Proportion ; ⊥ Perpendicular ; ⊥ Perpendicular Line ; ∠ Angle ; ∟ right angle ; △ triangle ; □ square or four square ; ▭ Parallelogram or long square &c. ♈ Aries ; ♉ Taurus ; ♊ (or rather ♊) Gemini ; ♐ sagittarius ; ♄ Saturn ; ♃ Jupiter ; ☉ ☾ Sol and Luna ; ☊ Dragons Head ; ☋ Dragons Tail &c. ¢ common time ; ʒ Triple time ; ⌒ a Slur ; ◇ a Semibrev ♩ a Minim ; ♩ a Crotchet ; ♪ a quaver ; ♬ a Semiquaver &c. Invected ⌒ ; Ingrayled ⌣ ; Indented ⌒ &c.

5. Two or more words may very frequently be contracted into, and writ as, one. Thus Adjectives and Substantives ex. gr. coming together, especially if Short. As black boy ; Good man ; great God ; holy thing ; ready wit or ; &c. ——— So, many Substantives with of, and of the, between them : as Church of God ; Grace of God ; Love of God ; Temple of God ; Church of Christ ; Kingdoms of the Earth &c. ——— Also most compounded words : as bed-rid ; black-ey'd

; *Church-yard* ; *post-Office* ; *sack-cloth* ; *Sea-shore* ; *Short-hand* &c.
And words whose Endings and beginnings is the same: [Mason:] *as a bad design* ; *broad day* ; *temporal life* ; *next to* ; *went to* ; *come my Dear* &c. *But we shall say more of this* joining *of Words, and Writing several in one, in the next Chapter.*

6. *If a word be* repeated, *you signifie it by two Dots before the word in an Upright Position, thus* (:) *as Lord, Lord:* : *moses, moses,* : : *come, come,* : &c. *So likewise if* and, to, *or any such particle intervene: as ever and ever,* : ; *better and better,* : ; *worse and worse,* : : *more and more,* : &c. *Particularly in Case the word repeated have* — from *before, and* to *after it: ex. gr. from age to age,* : *from grace to grace,* : *from Generation to Generation,* : *from nation to nation,* : &c. *Thus two, where a* principal *word in a Discourse is brought over again and again, tho several others come between:* (*but in this case* increase *a little the Distance of the* Dots.) *As if you were to write,* Charity *suffereth long and is kind; Charity envieth not Charity* &c. *Instead of the Character for Charity in every place but the first, put* (:). &c. —— *When there is a Second repetition add another Dot. as Earth, Earth, Earth* : *holy, holy, holy* : *the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord* : &c. *M.r* Cole *and*

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Mason wou'd have a stroke drawn horizontally Under words for each repetition. as Lord, Lord ⊻ Earth, Earth, Earth ⊻ &c.

7. Clauses repeated are to be Express'd by small dashes of the Pen before, answering in number to the Repetition Ex. gr. It is naught, it is naught ⊻ ,, is fallen is fallen | ⊻ ,, ; The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord ⊼ ,,, &c. Tho' the Repetition ben't quite immediate, ye way of Expression is the same. As in Writing, Not unto us O Lord, Not unto us; make the double dash after Lord. In Writing, Behold thou art fair; my Love, behold thou art fair; make it after Love. In writing, which was the Son of Heli, which was the Son of Matthat &c (Luke C. 3) put it after the Proper names. In writing, Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest &c. set it after the Adjectives, true, honest, &c. ——— If the Clause repeated is an Interrogation, let the dashes be commas revers'd. as Who is like unto thee, O Lord, who is like unto thee? ω | κ ⌣. ∂ ⊢ ∨ ,, who hath wo, who hath sorrow &c. ω ⌐ ϒ. ,, ϒ. &c. — When an answer is with all repeated, You Express it by the former Mark. As in writing are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they of the Seed of Abraham? So am I. &c ——— If the Repetition be a Chorus or any other part of a Song You may signifie it by the Musical mark :s: or only : : . Ex. gr For his Mercy Endureth for Ever.

Give thanks to God the Holy one,
Give thanks to him who reigns alone.

Thee

Thee O Sion and thy fall. — Life is Short and Wears away. &c.

8. Two words, or parts of Sentences, set in opposition, need not both be expressid; but the second is understood from a Duct of the Pen after the first, and made thus) :[Coles and Mason say by C turnd the contrary way ɔ] Ex. gr. Good and bad: Bad—and Good: Hot and Cold: Cold and Hot: Life and Death: to and fro: of and on: Evil Good, and good Evil: Darkness for light, and light for darkness: — neither heigth nor Depth: was lost and is found: from the Crown of the Head to the Sole of the foot. He that Exalteth himself shall be abased but he that abaseth himself shall be Exalted. He that hath the Son hath life; But he that hath not the son hath not life: one on the right hand, tother on the left: In writing all which (and many more of like Sort) you make) after the words Engraven in the Roman Character. Note, If or be betweeen words and Phrases, instead of and, you are to give a touch to the said Strok at the top as Good or bad ⸗, life or Death ⸗, &c. Where You want to signifie more Opposites to any word or Phrase than One do it by other Similar marks (which must be appropriated for that purpose) as in the Examples following. Good and bad, as before, by ⸗, : but Good and Evil thus ⸗ : Good or Evil ⸗ : Little and much ⸗ : little or Great ⸗ : Godly and wicked ⸗ : Godly and ungodly ⸗ : whether it be good, or whether it be Evil, &c ⸗ &c.

And

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And if three Words or Phrases occur, the Second of which stands in a sort of Opposition to the first, and third, Signifie the same by one or tother of the said strokes doubled, according as the Particles between are. Ex. gr. Past, Present, and to come, ⊤ ,, Past, Present, or to come, ⊤ ,, : Past, Present, and future, ⊤ ,, : Yesterday, to day, and for Ever ⅄ ,, : Or, if you have a Mind, without takeing off the Pen thus : ʒ &c.

9. Of two Words coming together, and Denoting a Difference of Sex, you are generally to write only the former, and let the other be Signified by two Dots (:). Ex. gr. He and She o: She and He ɟ: male and female \ : Man and Woman \: A woman and a man ⅄ : rogue and whore ʎ: Witch and Wizard ⅄ : &c.

Note, Where there is Danger of Ambiguity, write at Length: as if maid follow man, or boy &c.

10. When two correspondent Terms of Relation fall together, they are Signified by a stroke drawn only under the first. As Husband and Wife: Father & Mother: Grand-Father, and Grand-Mother: Parents and Children Son and Daughter &c. Or Wife and Husband &c. ⊥ &c ⊓ &c..

Chap

Chap. VIII.

Containing a Table of Auxiliary *or* Helping Verbs; *(otherwise called* Signs *of* Moods *and* Tenses*) with Remarks.*

⌐	*am*	ı	*is.*
ɾ	*are, art.*	⌐	*let.*
b	*be, best.*	⌐	*may, maist.*
∩	*can, canst.*	⌐	*might, mightest.*
∧	*could, couldst*	⌐	*must.*
⌐	*do, do'st.*	⌐	*ought, oughtest.*
⌐	*does.*	⌐	*shall, shalt.*
∂	*doth.*	⌐	*should, shouldest.*
ʒ	*did.*	⌐	*was, wast.*
h	*have.*	⌐	*were, wert.*
⌐	*has.*	⌐	*will, wilt.*
⌐	*hath.*	⌐	*would, wouldest.*

Remarks.

1. *One or other of these* Helping Verbs *(for so they are stiled by* Mr. Greenwood *in his* English Grammar Chap.s 14. 15.*) Almost continually occurs in discourse. Special care ought therefore to be taken about the Characters by which they are Express'd. Mine seem to have an Advantage above others, at least in this Respect, that* Each *is* Appropriate *or* peculiar *to it's* Verb, *signifying nothing Else. For the Character for* and (›) *is considerably* less *than that here for* Do: *and the Substantives* dust, ware, & will, *sounded and written as* do'st, *were, and will, are to be Express'd in the common way before directed.*

2. *There needs only one Character for* are & art, be

be *and* best, & c. *seeing the* Pronoun *before, or after, will constantly Determine by which to read. If it is* thou ; *You read* art, be'st, can'st, & c. *If any other; the reading is*, are, be, can & c.

3. *Where* not *follows either of these Verbs, express it by a* Dot *before in the Place of* o : *ex. gr. am not*, ⸜. : *are not*, ⸜. : *be not*, b. & c. *And when* o *is drop't in the Pronunciation, as in am'nt, be'nt, cant, have'nt* & c. *signifie it by placing the Dot behind*. ⸜ .b .ᑎ .h & c

4. Three *of these Verbs (which are most properly term'd Auxiliaries) viz* .Be, Have, *and* Do, *are often joind to most of the others; particularly* can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, would : *And they are accordingly to be writ in conjunction as the following Table of Examples shews*.

ᑎb	*can be*.	ᑎh	*can have*.	ᑎ	*can do*.
ᐱb	*could be*.	ᐱh	*could have*.	ᐱ	*could do*.
ᔑ	*may be*.	ᔑ	*may have*.	ᔑ	*may do*.
ᔑb	*might be*.	ᔑh	*might have*.	ᔑ	*might do*.
ᔕ	*must be*.	ᔕ	*must have*.	ᔕ	*must do*.
ᔕb	*ought to be*.	ᔕ	*ought to have*	ᔕ	*ought to do*.
ᔖ	*shall be*.	ᔖ	*shall have*.	ᔖ	*shall do*.
ᔖb	*should be*.	ᔖh	*should have*.	ᔖ	*should do*.
ᔕ	*will be*.	ᔕ	*will have*.	ᔕ	*will do*.
ᔕ	*would be*.	ᔕ	*would have*.	ᔕ	*would do*.

5.

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5. *If* not *comes between either of the principal Auxiliary Verbs, and any of the others, Let it be expreſs'd by a Dot set over the Auxiliary. As* cannot be : *could not have,* : *may not do* : *&c. And where You have Contractions, as before, by* Apoſtrophe, *Let there be a like removal of the Dot. Thus; Can't be* : *shoud'nt have* : — *woud'nt do* *&c.*

6. *To distinguish* beſt *in* Interrogations, *from* be *as an* Imperative, *use the Character* . *So for the sake of Distinction write* hánt, ſhánt, wónt *by* .. ——— *As for I'll, He'll, He'd, And such sort of Contractions, they will be consider'd more properly in the next Chapter.*

7. *The chief Auxiliaries with* to *before, and* ing, n, *and* d, *after them are to be expressed thus.*

To be ..... . *Being* ..... . *Been* .....

To have ..... . *Having* ..... . *Had (haved)*

To do ..... . *Doing* ..... . *Done* .....

8. *These* Infinitives *and* Participles, *as Grammarians stile ém, are frequently joind together in discourse, and may be joind likewise in Writing, as you see by the Examples which follow. To be had,* : *to be done* : *to have been* : *to have had* : *to have done* : *to have been had* : *to have been done* : *being to have* : *being to do,* : *being had* : *being done* : *having been* : *having had* : *having done* : *been doing* : *been had* : *been done* . *When* not *precedes or follows, signify it by a Dot: as, not to be* : *not having* : *having not* . *&c.*

Chap

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Chap: IX.

Containing a Table of **Pronouns**, *(as they are called) with Remarks.*

ı	*I.*	⌒	*my.*	⌒	*yours.*
⁊	*thou.*	⌒	*thy.*	⌒	*these.*
⌒	*thee.*	⌒	*own.*	⌒	*this.*
⌒	*he.*	⌒	*mine.*	⌒	*those.*
⌒	*we.*	⌒	*thine.*	⌒	*that.*
⌒	*ye.*	⌒	*his.*	⌒	*who.*
⌒	*they.*	⌒	*hisn.*	⌒	*whose.*
⌒	*me.*	⌒	*her.*	⌒	*what.*
⌒	*you.*	⌒	*hers.*	⌒	*which.*
⌒	*us.*	⌒	*their.*	⌒	*whom.*
⌒	*she.*	⌒	*theirs.*	⌒	*same.*
⌒	*him.*	⌒	*our.*	⌒	*some.*
⌒	*them.*	⌒	*ours.*	⌒	*self.*
⌒	*it.*	⌒	*your.*	⌒	*selves.*

Remarks

1. *The Characters for these Pronouns are so contriv'd ye when* **not** *comes before or after* **any** *of them,* **it** *may be signified by a* **Dot** *near the bottom,— without the least inconvenience; just as in ye forementioned Verbs. Ex. gr. not I, ı : I not, ı. : not me ⌒ : she not, ⌒ : not us ⌒ : what— not ⌒ &c. ——— I have indeavour'd so to frame 'em too, that where they admit of a* **Conjunction** *in the writing (which they will for ye* **most part** *tho not* **universally**) *you may read 'em with near the same certainty and Ease*

as

as if they were writ Separate. Ex. gr. I which : thou which : He which : which I : which you : which He : which they * &c. — which same : those that : they which : they who : self same (or rather) : my self : thy self : him self : her self : it self : our selves : your selves : their selves : themselves : I my self (or rather) : thou thy self : He himself : she herself : we our selves : ye your selves : they themselves : my own : thy own : his own : her own : our own : your own : their own : my own self : thy own self : his own self : our own selves : your own selves : their own selves . —

* Perhaps three of the Personal Pronouns viz. I, you, and they, after what, which, whose, and whom, may be better Express'd by a Dot in i's, u's, and ai's, place, thus : what I, : which they : whose you &c.

2. The Pronouns my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, our, your, their, that, this, these, those, what, which, whose, and same, may be writ (If you please) in Conjunction with by far the greatest part of Shorter Substantives that follow after them; and no small Number of Longer ones too. Ex. gr. My God : mine Ears : thy way : thine Enemy : his jewels : our Lord : this day : same Lord : same night : my Justification : our Sanctification &c

3. You may also join any of the Pronouns in this, and Verbs in the foregoing Chapter

toge-

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together provided the Conjunction is Natural & free from Ambiguity. Ex. gr. I am : thou art : He is : is he : I was : thou wast : which was : who were &c.

4. There is an Obvious joining particularly (which such as like it may practice) betwixt Personal Pronouns and the three chief Auxiliary-Verbs, with their Participles. Ex. gr. I be : I do (or :) I have : thou be : thou have : thou do : He be : he have : he do : & I being : thou having : He doing : &c. I did (or): thou didst : he did : &c.

5. Joinings are likewise practicable (you'l find) betwixt the Participles of the said Verbs and several other Pronouns. Ex. gr. my being : thy having : your doing : &c. who being : who having : doing this : being those : having that : &c. been my : had your : had that : who had : &c. If not is betwixt, you may either forbear to join, or manage as in the Verbs, by placing 'y Dot above the Participle, thus: my not being : his not having : had not my : &c. I, you, he & they, may here also be writ somewhat quicker by Dots in 'y places of the corresponding Vowels. As, being He : having you : had they : &c. And take Notice that (8) is oft times to be used instead of (8) for the sake of more commodious joining. Ex. gr. were they , &c

6. As for the before-hinted Contractions in several

ral Pronouns & Verbs, I'm, I'd &c. they are to be Express'd as follows. I'm : I'd : thou'lt : thou'rt : 'Were, : you're : they're : he'd : she'd : they'd : I'll : you'll : he'll : she'll : we'll : they'll : mine's : thine's : 'tis : 'twas : 'twere : let's : let'em : do't &c.

Chap: X.

Particles *very frequently occurring in Discourse.*

	an.		nay.		thing.
	both.		no.		things.
	else.		nor.		tho'.
	for.		not. *		thro'.
	here.		now.		to.
	it.		on.		thus.
	least.		or.		when.
	like.		out.		where.
	men.		since.		why.
	more.		such.		with.
	most.		than.		yea.
	much.		then.		yes.

I was thought needless to insert here the particles all, and, by &c. *which are to be found, with Characters Expressing them, in the former Chapters. And as to contracting two of these into* one; *writing them joined amongst themselves, or joined to other characters: The Learner may judge whether it be practicable and Advisable, from the Following Specimens. both alike : no nor : such an : such is : which thing : to both : to his : &c. Remember only in General, that* Joinings *ought never to be* forc'd; *shou'd leave the writing sufficiently* lineal; *and not be apt to* puzzle, *or Create much difficulty, when you come to read.* * *This Mark ( ) is to be used for* not *when you dont write it the former way by (.).*

Chap:

Chap XI.

Containing a Select Number of Words & Phrases writ with uncommon Distinctness & Expedition.

	according.		*but because.*
	accordingly.		*belong.*
	according to.		*belonging.*
	after.		*belonging to.*
	again.		*beneath.*
	against.		*beside.*
	alike.		*besides.*
	alone.		*between.*
	along.		*betwixt.*
	all alone.		*beyond.*
	all along.		*body.*
	already.		*some body.*
	also.		*no body.*
	altho.		*any body.*
	among.		*every body.*
	amongst.		*certain.*
	another.		*certainly.*
	any.		*concerning.*
	any other.		*contrary.*
	aside.		*on the contrary.*
	asoon.		*each.*
	asoon as.		*enough.*
	at all.		*even.*
	because.		*éen.*
	because of.		*uneven.*

ever

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	ever.		hence forth.
	e're.		hence forward.
	ever after.		hereabout.
	ever and anon.		hereafter.
	everlasting.		hereat.
	evermore.		hereby.
	every.		herefrom.
	every whit.		herein.
	for ever.		hereof.
	for ever more.		hereto.
	never.		heretofore.
	forthwith.		here upon.
	forthcoming.		herewith.
	further.		hither.
	furthermore.		hitherto.
	furthest.		hithervard.
	at the furthest.		howbeit.
	hand.		however.
	at hand.		howe're.
	near at hand.		howelse.
	even hand.		howlong.
	lower hand.		howsoon.
	upper hand.		hownow.
	under hand.		howsoever.
	on the one hand.		inner.
	on the other hand.		into.
	out of hand.		lefs.
	hence.		little.
	from hence.		many.

a great

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	a great many.		as much.
	a good many.		by much.
	how many.		so much.
	so many.		in so much.
	too many.		too much.
	very many.		thus much.
	ever so many.		very much.
	more.		none.
	any more.		none at all.
	little more.		notwithstanding.
	nevermore.		all one.
	no more.		any one.
	one more.		every one.
	once more.		no one.
	some more.		some one.
	a great deal more.		only.
	most.		place.
	almost.		in the next place.
	hindmost.		in the last place.
	hindermost.		paradventure.
	hithermost.		perchance.
	inmost.		perhaps.
	innermost.		since.
	lovermost.		a while since.
	uppermost.		ever since.
	at the most.		long since.
	most an end.		thereabout.
	much more.		thereat.
	much less.		thereby.

there-

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	therefrom.		to wit.
	therefore.		that is to say.
	therein.		verily.
	thereinto.		until.
	thereof.		unto.
	thereon.		upon.
	thereupon.		ward.
	thereto.		afterward.
	thereunto.		backwards.
	therewith.		forward.
	thence.		downward.
	from thence.		upward.
	thence forth.		froward.
	thing.		inward.
	any thing.		outward.
	every thing.		reward.
	nothing.		rereward.
	some thing.		thitherward.
	time.		alway.
	times.		always.
	afore time.		any way.
	all time.		any way else.
	a long time.		another way.
	any time.		any other way.
	betimes.		every way.
	no time.		every other way
	oft time.		no way.
	old time.		no other way.
	this time.		some way.

some

	some other way.		*every where.*
	some way else.		*no where.*
	what ever.		*any where else.*
	what ére.		*every where else.*
	whatsoever.		*some where else.*
	somewhat.		*whether.*
	when as.		*whether or no.*
	whence.		*which ever.*
	whenever.		*which soever.*
	whensoever.		*whither.*
	where about.		*whithersoever.*
	where at.		*whom.*
	where by.		*whomsoever.*
	where ever.		*wise.*
	where ére.		*any wise.*
	wherefore.		*contrarinwise.*
	wherefrom.		*like wise.*
	whereon.		*no wise.*
	whereupon.		*otherwise.*
	wheresoever.		*withall.*
	whereunto.		*within.*
	wherewith.		*without.*
	wherewithall.		*yon.*
	wherewithsoever.		*yonder*
	any where.		*yonder's*
	else where.		*yon's*

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Chap: XII

Specimens of Writing by Characters and Marks of the Symbolical & Hieroglyphick Kind.

ċ	above.	⌂⌂	conjunction.
⌣̇	above all.	⌃⌄	contrary one to ye other.
⌣̇	he is above all.	+	cross.
⌣̇	over and above all.	⊕	across.
č	all above.	†·	crucify.
⌣	all about.	⊕	crucified.
⌣	all round about.	†	crucifix.
⌣	in all.	⊤	crucifixion.
⌣	thro all.	æ	extraordinary.
⌣	all in all	i	eye.
(	about the beginning	ü	eye to eye.
(·	about the middle.	()	face to face.
(.	about the end.	⌐	fellowship.
⌣	allmighty.	!	from top to bottom.
ϵ	amidst.	·—·	from beginn̄. to end.
⌘	backslide.	⌐	from first to last.
⌘	before.	⌈	Great.
·⌘	behind.	G	very great.
·⌘	before and behind.	G	exceeding great.
⌘·	both before & behind.	⌐⌐	hand in hand.
⌘	below.	⌐⌐	hand join in hand.
⌘	both above & below.	♡	heart.
⌘	betwen both.	♡	in the heart.
⌣	between man & man.	·♡·	out of the heart.
⌒⌒	concord.	♡	heart of man

laby-

	labyrinth.		joining together.
	large.		trinity.
	mediate.		trinity in unity.
	mediator.		through god.
	midst.		throughout &c.
	amidst.		under the earth.
	in the midst.		under grace &c.
	in the middle.		unequal.
	new moon.		inequality.
	over.		unlike.
	over and above.		unwise.
	over again.		world.
	over and over again		all the world.
	over much.		all over the world.
	more over.		above the world.
	parallel.		before the world.
	parallelism.		in the world.
	separate.		out of the world.
	separable.		foundation of ye world
	inseparable.		beginning of ye world
	together.		end of the world.
	all together.		worlds end.
	join together.		thro the world.

Several of these are borrow'd from Mr. Rich and Coles; the latter of whom saies their original is as Ancient as nature it self: and if you consult him you may be furnish'd with many more Characters of this Sort. But there is a Grand Objection lying against 'em, especially such as express several words, that unless where you compose your self, you must wait a while before you can begin to write.

Chap

Chap: XIII.

A General Table of Words; amongst which are many the most irregular and Difficult.

	abbreviate.		apparent.
	abominate.		appearance.
	abundance.		apoplexy.
	abundant.		apple.
	abstract.		arbitrary.
	ace.		argue.
	access.		arrive.
	accomplish.		artifice.
	accord.		astonish.
	accountableness.		assist.
	admonish.		assure.
	affirm.		assuage.
	affraid.		attentive.
	aged.		attribute.
	aggravate.		authentick.
	ake.		authority.
	ale.		auxiliary.
	alienate.	B	barbarity.
	ambitious.	B	barbarous.
	amplifie.		basket.
	ancient.		become.
	anger.		begin.
	answer.		beginning.
	answerable.		behold.
	antique.		behove.
	antiquity.		believe.

be-

	belief.		congratulatory.
	beloved.		congregate.
	benefactor.		conjecture.
	benefit.		consequence.
	bless.		consequent.
	character.		consider.
	chastise.		consideration.
	churl.		consist.
	churlish.		consistence.
	circle.		consistent.
	circulation.		consort.
	circumstance.		constant.
	circumstantial.		constancy.
	city.		continue.
	citizen.		continuance.
	clark.		correspond.
	cloth.		cover.
	coincide.		counterfeit.
	comfort.		craft.
	concern.		credulous.
	concert		credulity.
	conclusion.		custom.
	conclusive.		danger.
	condescend.		darkness.
	confidence.		days.
	confirm.		declare.
	confirmation.		deliver.
	congratulate.		demonstrate.

de-

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demonstrative .
denominate .
denomination .
deprave .
depravity .
depose .
depth .
derive .
desist .
destroy .
destructive .
determine .
dexterity .
dignity .
diligence .
diligent .
disappear .
disappoint .
disapprove .
discourage .
D discourse .
discover .
discretion .
distinguish .
disturb .
dreadful .
durable .
dwell .
earnest .

ear ring .
east .
eastern .
eclipse .
edge .
edge of the sword .
eel .
effect .
effectual .
efficacy .
eject .
ejection .
element .
eminent .
endless .
endure .
entangle .
enter .
enterprize .
entertain .
epistle .
err .
error .
establish .
estate .
evidence .
evident .
ewe .
exalt .

excel-

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	excellency.		forsake.
	except.		fruition.
	exchange.		frustrate.
	exchequer.		furious.
	exercise.		general.
	exist.		generous.
	explicit.		genuineſs.
	extinguish.		give.
	extortioner.		gladneſs.
	extravagant.		goodly.
	extreme.		goodneſs.
	eyed.		grave.
	eye-lid.		grievous.
	falſe.		guiltyneſs.
	falſhood.		habit.
	familiar.		habituate.
	familiarize.		hail ſtone.
	favour.		harmleſs.
	favourable.		hart.
	fellow-feeling.		hearſe.
	fierce.		higher.
	fierceneſs.		highest.
	figurative.		honey comb.
	flower.		horſe.
	folk.		hoſpitable.
	forbear.		hoſpitality.
	forbearance.		houſe-top.
	forcible.		humble.
	forget		idea.

idle

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	idle.		irregular.
	idleneſs.		irregularity.
	ill.		isle.
	illneſs.		island.
	ignorance.		kingdom.
	ignorant.		know.
	illustrate.		knowing.
	illustration.		knowledge.
	immoderate.		labour.
	impediment.		latitude.
	impoſſible.		lechery.
	incroach.		length.
	inconvenience.		liberality.
	individual.		liberty.
	ink.		life.
	inkhorn.		live.
	innocence.		love.
	innocent.		lurch.
	inſatiable.		maintain.
	inſenſible.		manifeſt.
	inſiſt.		manifeſto.
	inſufficient.		manifeſtly.
	integrity.		manifeſtation.
	intellect.	ms	manuſcript.
	intelligence.		manyfold.
	intelligible.		march.
	intolerable.		maſculine.
	inviſible.		melancholly.
	involuntary.		mention.

meta-

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	metaphorical.		*offer.*
	miscarriage.		*opinion.*
	mischief.		*opportunity.*
	mischievous.		*orchard.*
	misery.		*ordain.*
	miserable.		*ordinary.*
	mortality.		*original.*
	multiply.		*ostrich.*
	multitude.		*ought.*
	name.		*outlandish.*
	nature.		*partake.*
	natural.		*partial.*
	necessary.		*particular.*
	necessarilly.		*partner.*
	necessity.		*passible.*
	necessitous.		*paultry.*
	negative.		*peculiar.*
	neigh.		*penetrate.*
	neighing.		*perpetual.*
	number.		*perpetuity.*
	numeration. }		*persecute.*
	enumeration. }		*persecution.*
	obey.		*persevere.*
	obedience.		*persist.*
	obedient.		*persuade.*
	object.		*persuasion.*
	objection.		*perturbation.*
	obtain.		*philosopher.*
	ocean.		*philosophy.*

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p	philosophical.	p.	prosperity.
p	please.	p	protestation.
p	pleasure.	p	publick.
p	plunge.	p	publish.
p	possess.	p	punctilio.
p	possible.	p	purpose.
p	possitive.	p	putrify.
p	poultry.	p	putrefaction.
p	practice.	q	quality.
p	practical.	q	quantity.
p	practicable.	q	quarter.
p	precious.	q	query.
p	preservation.	q	querist.
p	preservative.	q	quiet.
p	primitive.	q	quietly.
p	princely	q	quietness.
p	principal.	q	quite.
p	principle.	r	real.
p	proceed.	r	reason.
p	process.	r	reasonable.
p	procedure.	r	rectifie.
p	procure.	r	rectitude.
p	prodigal.	r	refresh.
p	proffession.	r	remain.
p	project.	r	remember.
p	pronunciation.	r	represent.
p	proportion.	r	representative.
p	propriety.	r	requisite.
p	prosper.	r	resemble.

re

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	resist.		slippery.
	restoration.		sloth.
	restorative.		sojourn.
	return.		solution.
	saveall.		song.
	saith.		species
	scholar.		spectacle.
	school.		speculative.
	scorch.		sport.
	scorn		squeeze.
	scourge.		strange.
	scroll.		stranger
	scruple.		straitway
	search.		strength
	season.		strong.
	security.		strung.
	selfsufficiency.		subject.
	selfsufficient.		subjection.
	sense.		sublime.
	sensual.		subordinate.
	several.		subserve.
	severe.		suburb.
	sharp.		succeed.
	sheep.		success.
	shepherd.		succession.
	simile.		suffer.
	similitude.		suffice.
	simple.		superstructure.
	simplicity.		support.
	skilfull.		sure.

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	surprize .		universe .
	surround .		unquestionable .
	suspicion .		unsearchable .
	suspicious .		unwilling .
	swing .		voluntary .
	swinge .		voluntarily .
	symptom .		vouchsafe .
	sympathy .		upbraid .
	tension .		use .
	thank .		warmth .
	theory .		western .
	theorem .		wild .
	think .		wilderness .
	tranquility .		will .
	transparent .		witness .
	triumph .		woman .
	trouble .		women .
	turbulent .		work .
	truth .		workmanlike .
	vineyard .		worthy .
	vivacity .		wrath .
	unalienable .		yarn .
	unanimous .		year .
	unanimity .		yearn .
	unanswerable .		yet .
	unattainable .		yoke .
	unavoidable .		young .
	unchangable .		youth .
	understand .		zealous .
	understood .		zodiac .

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Chap: XIV.
A Collection of Theological Words and Phrases.

	adore.		confess.
	adulterer.		congregation.
	adultery.		conscience.
	advocate.		consciencious.
	altar.		consecrate.
	allsufficient.		consolation.
	angel.		content.
	apostate.		covenant.
	apostle.		old covenant.
	ascension.		new covenant.
	atonement		days man.
	backsliding.		deacon.
	baptize.		death.
	baptism.		devil.
	benefice.		divine.
	bishop.		diocess.
	blaspheme.		disciple.
	catholick.		doctrine.
	ceremony.		ecclesiastic.
	chatechize.		election.
	cherub.		enthusiast.
	christ Jesus.		essence.
	christian.		eternal.
	circumcise.		eternity.
	commandment.		evangelist.
	condemn.		evangelical.

eu

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	eucharist.		Jehovah.
	excommunicate.		ienress.
	exhort.		impiety.
	expiate.		immorality.
	extempore.		incarnate.
	faith		infinite.
	felicity		inherit.
	felicitate.		iniquity.
	follower.		inspire.
	generation.		insense.
	glory.		intercede.
	glorious.		intercessor.
	god head.		interpret.
	god in christ.		levite.
	godly.		liar.
	godliness.		lord god.
	gospel.		lord jesus christ.
	grace.		martyr.
	heaven.		martyrdom.
	heavenly minded.		mercy.
	heretack.		minister.
	holy.		miracle.
	holiness.		neighbour.
	houshold.		nonconformist.
	humiliation.		offering.
	humility.		burnt offering.
	hypocrisie.		peace offering.
	hypocrite.		sin offering.
	idolater.		omnipotence.

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	omnipresence.		*righteous.*
	omniscience.		*sabbath.*
	oracle.		*sacrament.*
	parable.		*sacred.*
	parabolical.		*sacrifice.*
	paradise.		*sanctuary.*
	paragraph.		*satisfy.*
	patience.		*satisfaction.*
	patriarch.		*salvation.*
	person.		*scripture.*
	personality.		*self-denial.*
	pilgrim.		*sin.*
	preach.		*solemnity.*
	precept.		*soothsayer.*
	predestinate.		*soul.*
	preordination.		*spirit.*
	presbyter.		*substance.*
	priest.		*subsistence.*
	promise.		*superstition.*
	prophecy.		*tabernacle.*
	propitiatory.		*testament.*
	protestant.		*old testament.*
	proverb.		*new testament.*
	provoke.		*old & new testament*
	psalm.		*testimony.*
P	*pulpit.*		*thanksgiving.*
	reconciliation.		*vindictave.*
	religion.	91	*vice.*
R	*resurrection*	W	*wicked.*
	revelation.		*wiles of ỹ Devil.*

Chap

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Chap: XV.
Terms and Phrases of the Law.

	abatement.		charter party.
	abjuration.		clergy.
	acceptance.		compos mentis.
	action mixt.		confederacy.
	acquittance.		confiscate.
	adjournment.		conservation.
	admeasurement.		conspiracy.
	administrator.		conveyance.
	administratrix.		convocation.
	advowson.		court baron.
	amercement.		court of exchequer.
	appropriations.		defendant.
	arbitration.		deodand.
	assess.		deprivation.
	assize.		deputy.
	attest.		disfranchise.
	augmentation.		disseisin.
	bankrupt.		distrain.
	bar fee.		distringas.
	bargain & sale.		divorce.
	bequeath.		donor.
	burglarie.		escape.
	certificate.		escheate.
	certiorari.		essoin.
	chance medley.		establishment.
	chancery.		estopel.

eves

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	eves dropper.		indenture.
	eyre.		indorsement.
	executor.		ingross.
	fee farm.		inheritance.
	feo fee.		inventory.
	fee simple.		joint tenant.
	fee taile.		judicatory.
	fine force.		judicial.
	first fruits.		jurisdiction.
	forestaller.		juror.
	forfeiture.		jury man.
	franchise royal.		larceny.
	fresh suit.		law day.
	gable end.		legacy.
	gaol.		lessor & lessee.
	gaol delivery.		livery of seison.
	garnishment.		mainprize.
	gavel kind.		mannor.
	habeas corpus.		mansion.
	heir.		manumission.
	heriot.		marshalsea.
	heritage.		misprision.
	homicide.		mittamus.
	ideot.		mortgage.
	illegal.		mort main.
	illegitimate.		murder.
	impeachment.		nisi prius.
	imprimis.		non suit.
	imprisonment.		nusance.

ob

	obligation.		ransom.
	out lawry.		ravishment.
	oyer & terminer.		rejoinder.
	oyes.		replevin.
	parliament.		residentiary.
	parliamentary.		salary.
	pasport.		scandalum magnat̃
	patron.		scire facias.
	perquisite.		se defendendo.
	piponder.		sequestration.
	plaintiff.		severs.
	poundage.		supersede.
	preamble.		tax & tallage.
	premunire.		tenure.
	prescription.		testator.
	prerogative.		testify.
	presentment.		traverse.
	prisoner.		treason.
	priveledge.		trial.
	proclamation.		tribunal.
	prohibition.		verderor.
	proprietor.		verge.
	proprietary.		vice gerent.
	prosecute.		villain.
	protection.		usury.
	provided always.		warrant.
	provision.		wardmote.
	proviso.		warren.
	purchase.		waste.
	quantum meruit.		wharfe.
	quare impedit.		writ.
	quo warranto.		writ of error.

Chap

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Chap: XVI.

Most of the Names for Books of Scripture received as Canonical; & also those call'd Apocrypha.

	Genesis.		*Malachi.*
	Exodus.		*Esdras.*
	Leviticus.		*Wisdom.*
	Deuteronomy.		*Ecclesiasticus.*
	Joshua.		*Baruch.*
	Chronicles.		*Song of 3 Children*
	Ezra.		*Story of Susanna*
	Nehemiah.		*Bel & the Dragon*
	Esther.		*Prayer of Manasse*
	Psalms.		*Maccabees.*
	Proverbs.		*Matthew:*
	Ecclesiastes.		*Mark.*
	Canticles (or)		*Romans.*
	Solomons song.		*Corinthians.*
	Isaiah.		*Galatians.*
	Jeremiah.		*Ephesians.*
	Lamentations.		*Philippians.*
	Ezekiel.		*Colossians.*
	Hosea.		*Thessalonians.*
	Obadiah.		*Timothy.*
	Nahum.		*Titus.*
	Habakkuk.		*Philemon.*
	Zephaniah.		*Hebrews.*
	Haggai.		*Peter.*
	Zechariah.		*Revelation.*

You need not y least instruction for y Rest *if the Page wou'd have contained em. And most of* these here, *when quoted by Preachers maybe* abridg'd, *like as in Common Writing. For* Genesis, Gen: Exodus, Exod: Ecclesiasticus, Eccuſ: Mathew, Math: &c.

Chap

Chap. XVII.
Scripture-Names of Persons & People.

	Abraham.		Goliah.
	Absalom.		Jacob.
	Æneas.		Jesse.
	Agrippa.		Immanuel.
	Ahasuerus.		Isaac.
	Ahithophel.		Israel.
	Augustus Cæsar.		Joseph.
	Balaam.		Lazarus.
	Bartholomew.		Lucifer.
	Bartimæus.		messiah.
	Barrabbas.		michael.
	Bathsheba.		Moab.
	Beelzebub.		Nebuchadnezzar.
	Benjamin.		Nebuzaradan.
	Boanerges.		Nicodemus.
	Caiaphas.		Noah.
	David.		Paul.
	Demetrius.		Philistines.
	Dionysius.		Philip.
	Diotrephes.		Phinehas.
	Doeg.		Rahab.
	Elizabeth.		Sampson.
	Epaphroditus.		Sergius Paulus.
	Ephraim.		Silvanus.
	Esau.		Solomon.
	Eutychus		Theophilus.
	Gabriel.		Zacharias.
	Gamaliel.		Zerubbabel.

Chap

Chap. XVIII.
Scripture-Names of Places and Countries.

	Adramyttium.		Euphrates.
	Alexandria.		Galatia.
	Antioch.		Galilee.
	Arabia.		Gomorrah.
	Areopagus.		Golgotha.
	Arimathea.		Jericho.
	Asia.		Jerusalem.
	Athens.		Judæa.
	Babylon.		Laodicæa.
	Beersheba.		Macedonia.
	Bethesda.		Mesopotamia.
	Bethlehem.		Moriah.
	Capernaum.		Nazareth.
	Calvary.		Pergamos.
	Candace.		Philadelphia.
	Cæsarea Philippi.		Philistia.
	Chaldæa.		Rome.
	Chanaan.		Sarepta.
	Charran.		Siloam.
	Cilicia.		Smyrna.
	Corinth.		Sodom.
	Cyprus.		Syria.
	Damascus.		Syro-Phœnicia.
	Edom.		Thessalonica.
	Egypt.		Thyatira.
	Ephesus.		Zion.
	Ethiopia.		Zoar.

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Chap: XIX.

Words Expressive of

Kindred & Relation.		Dignity & Office.	
	Affinity.		Queen.
	Kindred.		Princess.
	Nearakin.		Duke.
	Husband.		Dutchess.
	Wife.		Earl.
	Father.		Viscount.
	Mother.		Marquis.
	Parent.		Baronet.
	Child.		Knight.
	Offspring.		Esquire.
	Son.		Gentleman.
	Daughter.		Gentlewoman.
	Brother.		Majesty.
	Sister.		Royal highness.
	Uncle.		Eminence.
	Aunt.		Honour.
	Nephew.		Sir.
	Niece.		Madam.
	Great grandfath'.		Master.
	Great uncle &c.		Mistriss.
	Son in Law &c.		Attorney.
	Kinsfolk.		Comptroller.
	Cousin german.		Sollicitor.
	Relatives.		Treasurer. *

Several longer Titles may be writ by the Common contractions. As Batchelor of Arts B.A. Doctor of Divinity D.D. Keeper of Privy Seal C.P.S Fellow of the Royal Society F.R.S. Lord chief Justice L. C.I. Lord high Treasurer L.H.T. &c.

Chap

Chap: XX.
Words Relating to Number.

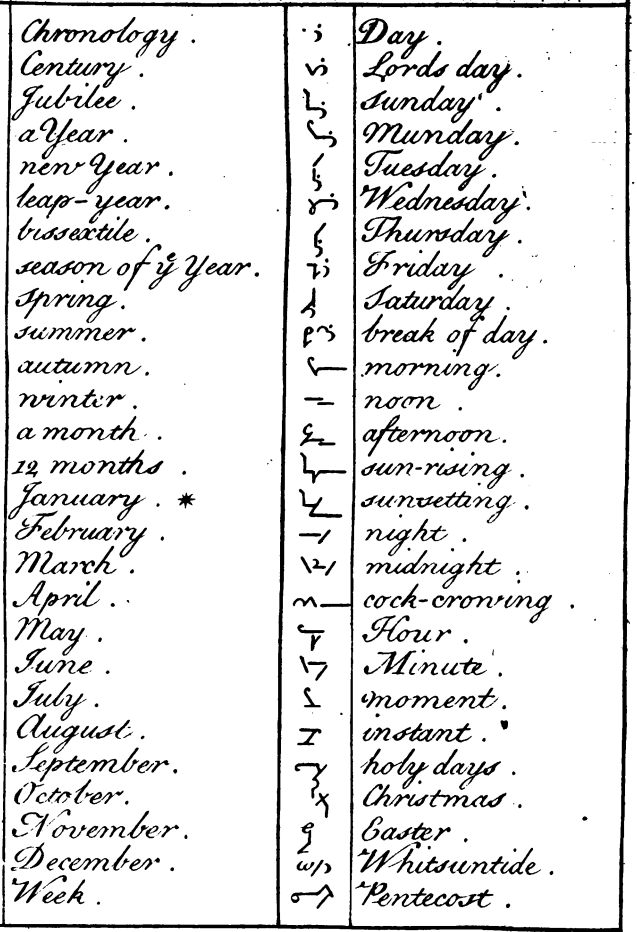
1	one	H	hundred.	9	ninth
2	two	T	thousand	10	tenth
3	three	T:	thousands of thousands	11	eleventh
4	four			12	twelfth &c
5	five	M	million	20	twentieth
6	six	M:	millions of millions	50	fiftieth
7	seven			H	hundredth
8	eight	B	billion	T	thousandth &c
9	nine	L	trillion &c	3	first of all
1·	ten	3	first	2.	secondly
11	eleven	2	second	3.	thirdly &c
12	twelve &c.	3	third	1	once
2·	twenty	4	fourth.	1	twice
3·	thirty	5	fifth.	91	thrice
4·	fourty	6	sixth	·1	ones
21	twenty one	7	seventh	·2	twos
95.	ninety five &c	8	eigth	·3	threes &c.

Mr. Mason Expresses Hundreds thus: one hundred 1·· two hundred 2·· &c. Thousands thus: one thousand. 1··· two thousand 2···&c. The General Rule given by him is, for Every Cypher to set a Dot in the place of E. p. 66

Mr. Coles observing that a small Dash below and above ye Letters did distinguish the thousands from other Numbers in Greek, proposes a like method of Contracting articular Numbers. Ex. gr 1' a, or one hundred: 1, a thousand: 2' 200. 2, 2000. 20, 20000. 185, 185 000. 2', two hundred thousand: 2,, 2000000 two thousand thousands or two millions &c. And by the Addition of Tittles about them (he says) you may make them signifie what you please. 1 once 2 twice 2· second and last 10, above ten thousand times.

Chap

Chap XXI.
Words relating to Time.



* Mr. Coles saies that as four of the Months are noted by figures so the rest may be writ in Analogy to 'em beginning with March, thus: 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th.

Chap

Chap: XXII.

Additions and Corrections.

Add *to the Table of Prepositions & Terminations p. 9, 10 these following.* aff ⌉ *signifying (by it self)* half : ante, i ς and the : arch ⊾ arch : cour ⅄ cure : dance dence ⊱ dance : dis ʔ and is : extra *x* extract : is iss ⌈ ice : mis ⌉ miss : pri o— pry : mance mence ⊢ men's : ment ⊥ meant : non n none : scrip ⊣ scrip : sent ⊥ sent : stance ⊢ distance : tent ⊥ tent : up ⊱ upright.

To p. 13. n° 16 s *as a mark of Plurals, may sometimes be quickest writ by* ı *shortned* ı .

To p. 14. n *may be omitted in writing several Words wch begin with* Con. *as consider consist &c. and* r *may be well spared in writing barber, drawer, forbear, furbish memorable, murmur, sacriledge, surprize & many others.*

To p. 15. 16. q. d as if he should say: q. l as much as you please q. s as much as is sufficient: &c et cætera. ⅄ *and so forth.*

To p. 24 them *may sometimes in joining be best writ by* ⊢

To the Symbolicals p. 33 apple of the eye ⊸ : *eye brow* ⊸ : *eye lash* ⊸ : *eyes* ··· *magnifie* M .

To ye General Table *of Words*: *amiss* ⌉ : *behead* ⊥ : *beheld* ⊥ : *blessed* ⊥ : *corporeal* ⊱ : *decline* ⊱ *dwell* ⅄ : *given* ⌈ : *guiltless* ⌈ : *manner* ⌊ : *matter* ⌋ : *misdesert* ⌉ : *mistrust* ⌉ : *servant* ⊔ : *Secret* ⊔ .

To the Table of Divinity Words, Sermon ⊢ *Synagogue S.*

To p. 53 Master when before proper names, *or at ye End of a Word may be writ by* ⌊ : *as Mr. Jacob* ⌊ ⊢ : *Dancing Master* ⊢⌉ &c.

To be Corrected

p. 30. for Every one ⊥ . *p. 34 for* ⌋ *amidst l.* ⌋ *middlemost; & let* H *signifie,* between man & man.	*p. 39. for manefestation l. manifestation. p. 40. for mortality* ⌋ . *p. 45. for insense l. incense.*

FINIS

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